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Kilgore

SEED CO.

SPRING

1922

KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE. FOUR YEARS TEST BY OUR FLORIDA TOMATO GROWERS PROVES IT TO BE ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE GLOBE TYPES EVER GROWN IN THE STATE.



Plant City,
Florida

MORE PRODUCTIVE, GREATER NUMBER FANCY FRUIT, VINES REMAIN GREEN AND IN BEARING LONGER, LESS SUBJECT TO BLIGHT AND TRUER TO TYPE. THESE ARE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS WONDERFUL TOMATO.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, all Clovers, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums and Pansy.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other grasses, Broom Corn, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, all Clovers, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Goobers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

Asters, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Cosmos, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Zinnia.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Broom Corn, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chicken Corn, all Clovers, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelons and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Cosmos, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Broom Corn, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

Cosmos, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, various Grasses, Goobers, Egg Plant, Velvet and Soja Beans, Broom, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabaga, Collards and Egyptian Wheat.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold,

Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clock, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox and Zinnia.

OCTOBER.—Alfalfa, White and Burr Clover, various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Sage.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums and Pansy.

NOVEMBER.—Alfalfa, Carpet, Paspalum Dilatum, Rhodes and Rye Grasses, all Clovers, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Vetch.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, all Clovers, Collards, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Vetch and Oats.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

SOME GOOD PUBLICATIONS AT HALF PRICE

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals or publications at prices shown, which is about one-half of regular price.

FLORIDA GROWER.—Published weekly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus, poultry, general farming and live stock. Regular price \$2.00; with order \$1.15 per year.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry raising. Regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.—Oldest and leading poultry journal of the United States. Published in Chicago. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c per year.

THE CHICK BOOK.—From the breeding pen through the shell to maturity. It contains the experience of the world's leading poultrymen and all

the latest and most trustworthy information about hatching, rearing, fattening, marketing and shipping of newly hatched chicks. Regular price 50c; with order 25c postpaid.

HOW TO FEED POULTRY FOR ANY PURPOSE WITH PROFIT.—A complete and authoritative treatise on feeding all classes of poultry. Formulas to meet every probable requirement and for fowls kept under all conditions. Practical rules for feeding and how to adapt them to individual requirements. A text book for beginners and a reference book for the expert. Regular price \$1.25; with order 65c postpaid.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—A complete guide to the successful hatching and rearing of chicks by modern artificial methods. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c postpaid.

SUCCESSFUL BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING.—A fine book on how to raise poultry profitably with a small space. Regular price \$1.00; with order only 50c.

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IMPORTANT

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—Parcel Post weight limit has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 48 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not in easy access by freight or express, parcel post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEED BED

PROPER PREPARATION IS VERY FUNDAMENTAL IN THE MAKING OF A CROP.

When preparing your seed bed; whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best to let bed stand for three to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the

vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep. It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

PROMPTNESS

A GOOD MOTTO

We have lived up to it more than eleven years. If your order can not be filled upon receipt, you will be notified immediately.

HAD YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

When comparing our prices with those of firms located out of the state, don't forget that the freight or other transportation is a part of the cost of your seed and must be taken into account. Notwithstanding our prices are as a rule as low (and lower in many instances) as other reputable firms located out of the state, but when cost of transportation is considered, ninety-nine times out of a hundred we are much cheaper, to say nothing of time saved and convenience. Take beans for example, the transportation rate is from a dollar to dollar and half less per bushel from Plant City to any Florida point than it would be from almost any point shipped from out of the state. This is worth considering, and is a part of your seed cost.

HELPFUL HINTS

May we offer a little service in the way of suggestion? Are you among the many that wait until the day before you are ready to plant to order your seed and fertilizer? If you do you are a poor manager. Why not start planning in plenty of time, so that you will not have to worry yourself sick trying to get your stuff at the eleventh hour to start your crop?

Do you wait until the week you are ready to plant before making up your mind what you want to plant? If you do, your method is poor. Why not sit down and think conditions over in an intelligent manner and plan some crop that you feel is going to be profitable?

Do you plant a certain crop because all of your neighbors and everybody else in the United States are planting the same thing? Is it always best to do this?

If we read the trend of the times correctly, our prediction is that the spring of nineteen twenty two is going to number among the best that Florida growers have ever had, though we believe it is going to be hard to grow stuff, for we are afraid that it is going to be a cold, wet season, necessitating the replanting of many crops, but the man that is game enough to stay with it, we predict for him a rich reward in the final analysis.

Owing to the very dry and unfavorable crop conditions in many seed growing sections throughout the country, don't be surprised if you find seed scarce and high and some items almost unobtainable, when planting season rolls around, therefore, take our suggestion and protect yourself by arranging for or securing your needs early. It's only good business on your part to do this even though there wasn't a word of truth in our prophecy about possible shortages, higher prices, etc. You have seen these same things happen year after year, and saw an example of it the past fall on the bean and cabbage situation.

We of course want the business, but whether you line up with us or not, protect yourself from some source without delay, as there are plenty of other good seedsmen.

Allow us to suggest again that you start in time, plan well, cover your seed, fertilizer and crate requirements, so there will be no hitch when you are ready. Usually the greatest delays occur at the most inopportune time, and frequently these delays cost money. Why not avoid them?

BEANS

Bush, Lima, Pole and Field Types

Beans are among Florida's most important and greatest paying spring truck crops. Of course the earlier you can put them on the market the greater the returns.

Culture.—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are the most salable as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high grade bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, being grown in sections not affected by rust.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. No. 35 (45 days). Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.85, bu. \$10.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.



Red Valentine Beans

Black Valentine. No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c. Write for price.

Refugee 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). A standard and among the very best green podded types for spring or fall. Not quite as early as some of the other varieties. Fine quality, enormously productive and heavy foliage which gives great protection to fruit in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. No. 39 (43 days). Very prolific, entirely stringless, long round green pod, finest quality. Will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. No. 48 (42 days). This is a new wax bean for Florida and one that is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our bean growers on account of it being stringless. In addition to being stringless it is far more productive than Davis Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long fine semi-flat podded type, and splendid quality, with black seed. Try some of this stringless wax, you will like it. Pkt. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Davis' White Wax. No. 43 (48 days). This has been Florida's standard wax bean for several years. Very productive, fine quality, early, and a beautifully shaped pod that takes well in the markets. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

No. 44 (48 days). Pods are a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Hodson Wax.

No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Pole Beans

PECK TO ACRE

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.

No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters, very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Kilgore's Florida Pole

Bean. No. 51 (56 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean.

No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large, green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Lima Beans

BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE

Henderson's Bush Lima. No. 59 (65 days). Beans are small but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima. No. 60 (70 days). This is the most popular of all lima beans where grown for market. Large white seed, unexcelled quality. Bush is of dwarf growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.50.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Butter Beans

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Butter Beans Old Florida Pole. No. 66 (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Butter Beans Old Florida Bush. No. 61 (65 days). This is very much like the Old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Navy Beans

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Navy Beans. No. 71. This crop has been grown with considerable success and on a variety of soils. It requires but little fertilizer, or if your soil is good it is not absolutely necessary to use any, however, a little always helps. We are sure it would pay our Florida farmers to grow this crop, if for nothing more than home use.

Surely this crop is worth every grower's consideration, as it is non-perishable, beans can be pulled when mature and threshed months later at your leisure. You can grow from 10 to 15 bushels per acre and with very little fertilizer if any. Navy beans will do well on any class of land that is adapted to growing other beans, or on soil ranging from ordinary piney woods to a muck bed. Planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Beets

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Interest is increasing in the production of beets for the market. Many of our Florida growers have done splendidly with beets.

Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

BEETS—(Continued)

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Lentz Improved Turnip Beet. No. 82 (75 days). This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Long Smooth Blood. No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Crosby's Egyptian. No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.



Blood Turnip Beet

Eclipse Blood Turnip. No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Large Red Mangel Beet.

No. 86. This is strictly a stock feeding beet which is used extensively through the North and West. Any farmer who has stock should grow a small acreage of Sugar Beets. A wonderful milk producer and used extensively by many dairymen throughout the country. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

White French Sugar. No. 87 (80 days). This and the Large Red Mangel are two of the very best stock feeding varieties. French Sugar is perhaps richer in sugar, but said to not be as heavy yielding. For milch cows the stock beet makes a wonderful feed and should be planted more extensively by our Florida stock people. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.



Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall, Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Broccoli

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE
Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Brussels Sprouts

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE
Postpaid

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Cabbage

$\frac{1}{2}$ LB. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

For the pointed types we recommend Charleston, Long Island and Jersey Wakefield, the former being the most popular. These are also the earliest varieties. In the round or flat heads, America, Succession, Early Summer and Early Dutch.

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich, using 1,200 pounds to ton high grade fertilizer. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August to December. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. However, some of the most successful growers plant in the field where crop is to be grown, eliminating the seed bed. For early varieties set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in the drill. Our cabbage seed is grown from the finest selected stock and quality unsurpassed.

Large Charleston Wakefield. No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Long Island Wakefield. No. 104 (87 days). Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$21.50.



America

America. No. 103 (85 days). Earliest large round headed type in existence. Matures with the Wakefields. Vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand long time without bursting and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market cabbage growers become familiar with America, this wonderful variety will be among the most popular round or flat head types. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield. No. 106 (85 days). The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.90, 10 lbs. \$18.00



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Henderson's Succession. No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

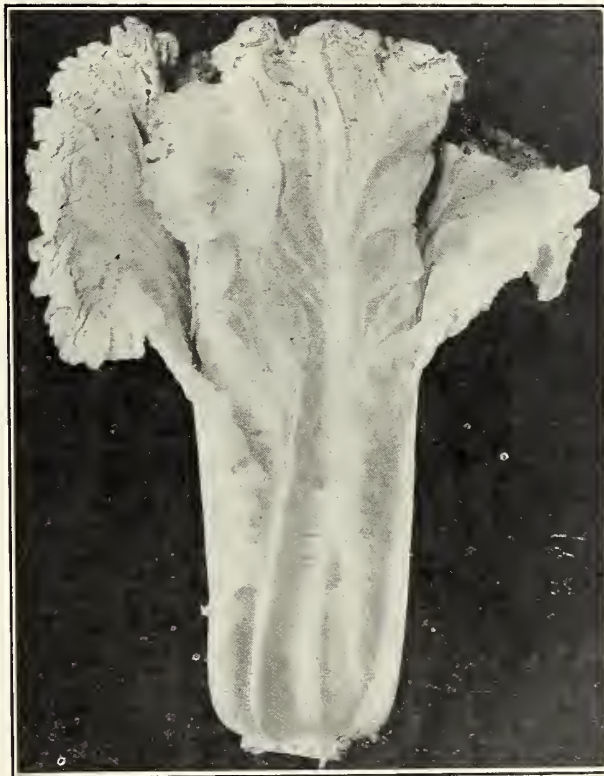
Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 15c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50.

Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.



Chinese Cabbage

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

Celery

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

One of Florida's money making truck crops in some sections of the state.

Our genuine French grown Golden Self-Blanching Celery seed is absolutely the very best that can be produced. You may be offered seed at twice the price we quote, but it doesn't matter what you pay you can not secure better seed. We import from France direct, from the grower producing some of the finest French stock in the world.

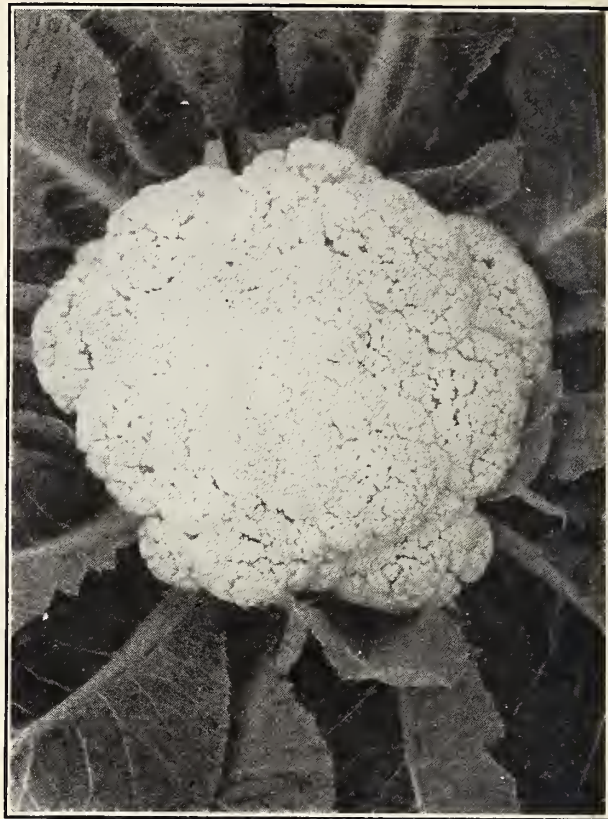
Culture.—First sowings are made in June in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine celery you must have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful celery growers use from one to two tons of fertilizer per acre. When plants are about 4 inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches, or beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high-grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of nitrate of soda every ten days until celery is ready to board for blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching. No. 27 (150 days). This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Golden Self-Blanching Celery seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkg. 25c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

White Plume. No. 28 (160 days). This is a magnificent type of the American grown celery. It is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.



Cauliflower

Cauliflower

4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Cauliflower growing for the markets is confined to only a few sections of the state. But a crop that usually gives good returns.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Henderson's Early Snowball. No. 72 (105 days). Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

Collards

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Carrots

4 LBS. SEED to ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Oxheart. No. 115 (90 days). Short, thick-formed variety, and of first class quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

White Belgium. No. 116 (90 days). A very large white sort, used principally for feeding stock. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Improved Long Orange

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Chatenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Yes, you can make money out of Cantaloupes if you can grow them, others are doing it.

Our cantaloupe seed are produced in Colorado, on Alfalfa sod in a section least affected by rust and blight. We list only the very best types and those which are dependable here in Florida.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

Rocky Ford. Pollock 10-25 Salmon tint. No. 132. This is the finest and latest improved rust resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Said to be used by ninety per cent of Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Most beautifully netted and uniform, cuts and carries better than any Cantaloupe ever put on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the ten-twenty-five. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Burrell Gem. No. 133. Color orange, thick meat, small seed cavity and exquisite flavor. This is a standard shipping melon and fine type for home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Honey Dew. No. 135 (100 days). This melon is of smooth cream colored skin, flesh light green. Rind very tough, making a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three or four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. Honey Dew Cantaloupe is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Try a limited planting of this wonderful and comparatively new cantaloupe. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.



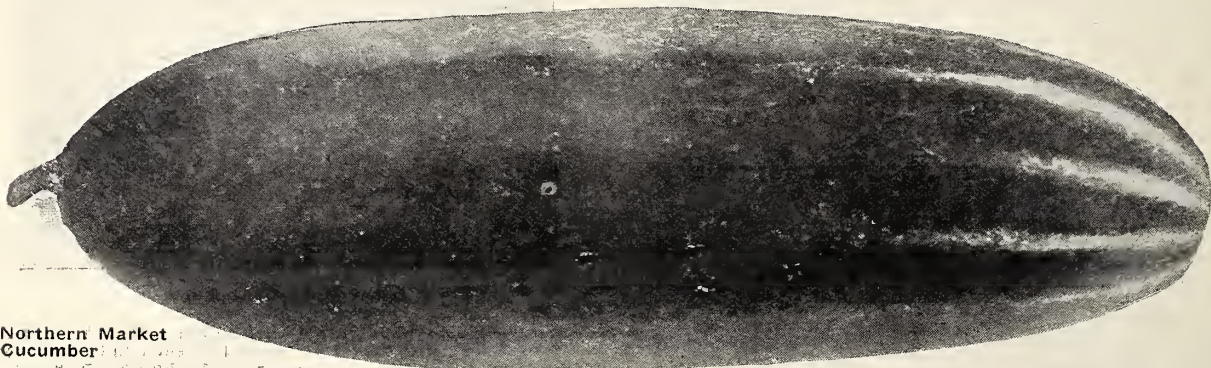
Old Georgia muskmelon

Old Georgia Muskmelon No. 136. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old time muskmelon which was the first of the cantaloupe family. Old Georgia muskmelon is more particularly recommended for home use and near by local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Cucumber

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Cucumbers are one of Florida's greatest paying truck crops. Some growers in the famous cucumber sections of the state realized as high as two thousand dollars per acre on this crop last spring. The early ones bring big money.



Northern Market
Cucumber

Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances much more certain of a perfect and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings, making a planting in between hills every four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground and which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over, and the time gained by the method of several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not have to plant over, for we all know that eight or ten days' difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

We all know that cucumbers are subject to blight, and prevention is always better than cure, therefore, we urgently recommend plenty of early spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. While the plants are young and tender don't get your material too strong, but as the plants become older increase the strength of your spray. Bordeaux Mixture has always been the main spray for blight and fungus diseases. Pyrox is also good. When using Bordeaux it is a good plan to use 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead paste to each 50 gallons which will kill any worms that may be on the plants. The safest plan is to spray once a week from time plants are two weeks old until they begin to fruit. For lice Black Leaf "40" is by far the best thing that can be used.

Plant in the spring from first of January to April. For fall, plantings are made from August to October. Our list consists of the leading and standard marketing varieties for Florida.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). We desire to call attention to this special variety, as our aim is to ever put forth our very best efforts to get the best

obtainable for our customers, for if we can give them something that will satisfy by making them money, the rest is easily figured. Northern Market is a new strain brought out within the last two or three years and tried out sufficiently to demonstrate its superiority as being one of the very best White Spine types on the list. Being larger, longer, more attractive market color than any of the other White Spine sorts. As a shipper there is absolutely nothing better and unhesitatingly we recommend it most highly to our customers, feeling confident our Northern Market will give fine account of itself once tried. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

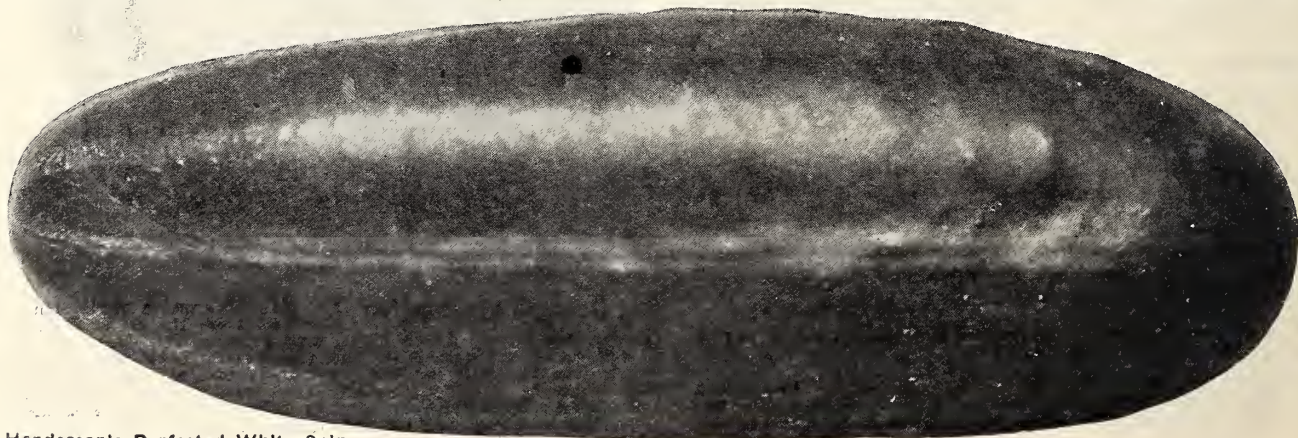
Henderson's Perfected White Spine. No. 149 (65 days). This variety is certainly Florida's standard and most popular of all other types. Makes the very finest market appearance, holding its most desirable dark green color long after reaching the most distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (68 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequaled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (65 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50, 25 lbs. \$17.50, 100 lbs. \$60.00.

Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (65 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00, 25 lbs. \$18.75, 100 lbs. \$65.00.



Henderson's Perfected White Spine

CUCUMBERS—(Continued)

Earliest of All. No. 155 (60 days). This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine and high class marketing type. Earliest of All has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Improved Long Green. No. 156 (65 days). An excellent all round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber. No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Sweet Corn

PECK SEED PER ACRE

Not prepaid

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to our Florida truckers when put on the market early.

Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or sweet corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in celery crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January until March.

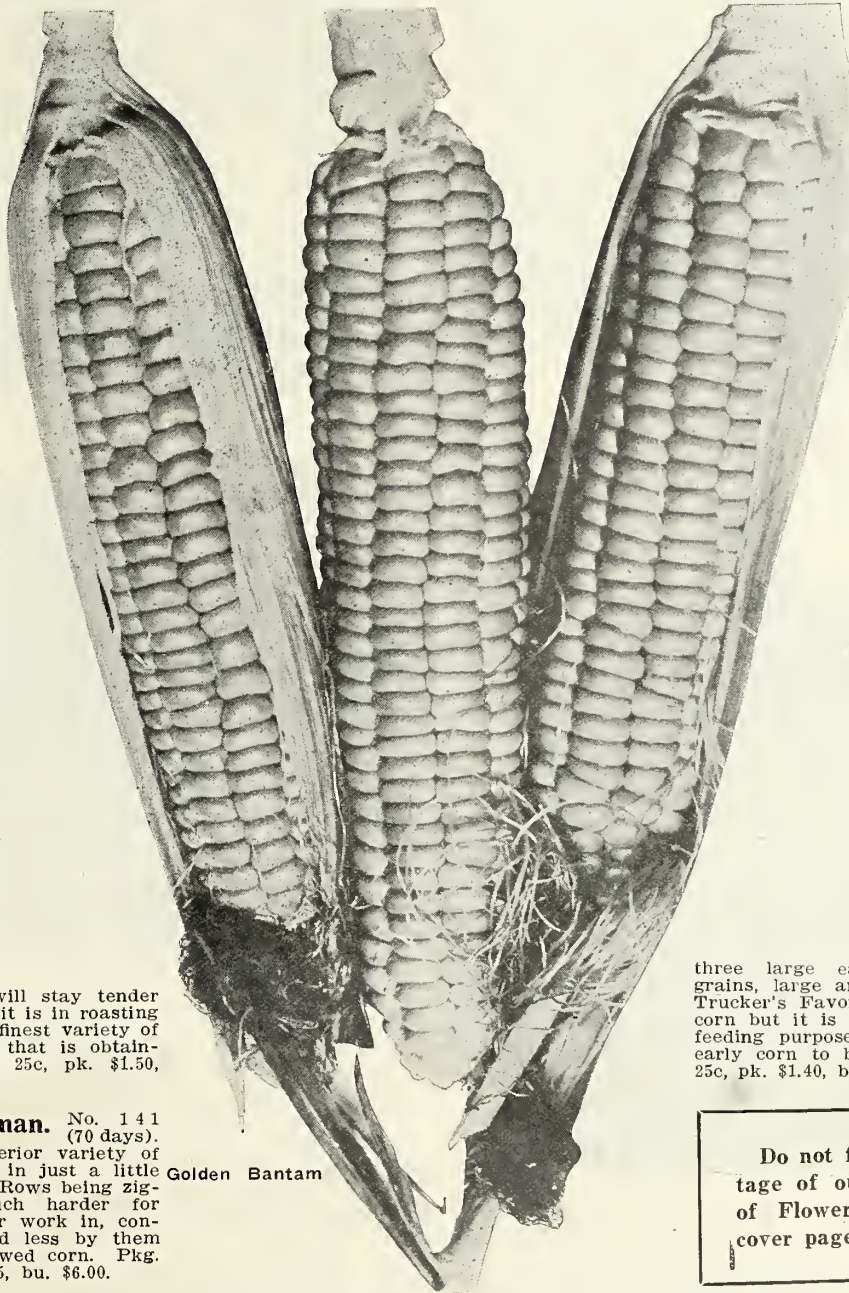
Stowell's Ever-

green. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Country Gentleman. No. 141 (70 days).

This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zig-zag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Golden Bantam

**Florida****Roasting Ears.**

No. 142 (80 days). Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

Adams Early.

No. 143 (60 days). Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and is grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

Golden Bantam.

No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early, golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavored exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$6.50.

Truckers Favorite.

No. 145 (80 days). This is not a sweet corn but a very desirable early roasting ear type and a good one to come in after Adams Early.

Makes from one to three large ears, with deep white grains, large and tender. Not only is Trucker's Favorite a fine roasting ear corn but it is very desirable for early feeding purposes, as it is the largest early corn to be found. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

Do not fail to take advantage of our Premium Offer of Flower Seed. See back cover page.

PLANT ORCHARD TREE BLUEBERRIES, ONE OF BEST FRUIT INVESTMENTS IN THE SOUTH. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

SOUTHERN BLUEBERRY CO., TAMPA, FLA.

Egg Plant

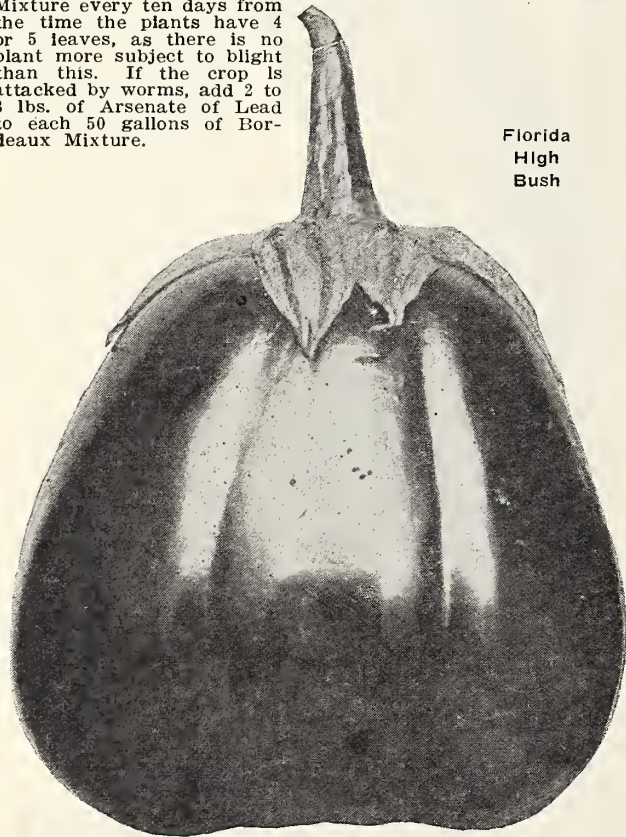
¼ TO ½ LB. SEED TO ACRE

Egg Plant is among Florida's main money making truck crops and unlike many other crops, it has rather long productive period.

The Egg Plant is one of Florida's favorite truck crops, and one that usually gives very satisfactory returns. Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

Culture.—For the fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 lbs. to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have 4 or 5 leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Florida
High
Bush



New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Black Beauty. No. 161 (115 days). Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

New York Improved Purple Spineless.

No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and fine market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

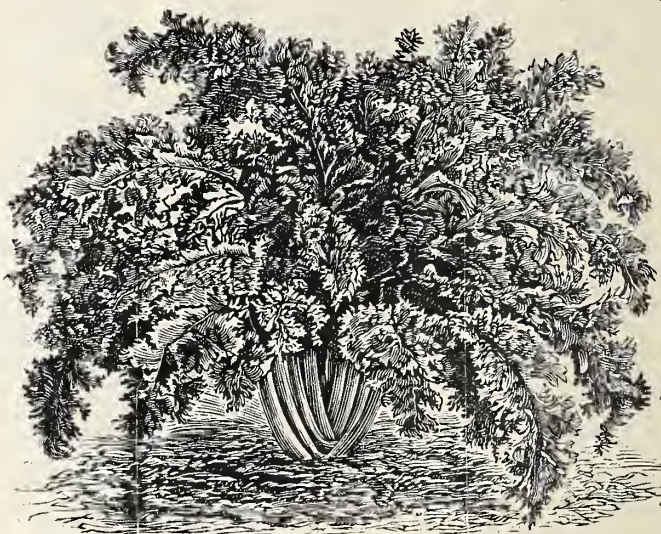
Endive

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant from August to February in drills 15 inches apart, and thin out to eight inches apart in the row.

Green Curled. No. 29. Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Kale

Kale

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Kohl Rabi

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.

KOHL RABI—(Continued)



Kohl Rabi

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Leek

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Lettuce

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

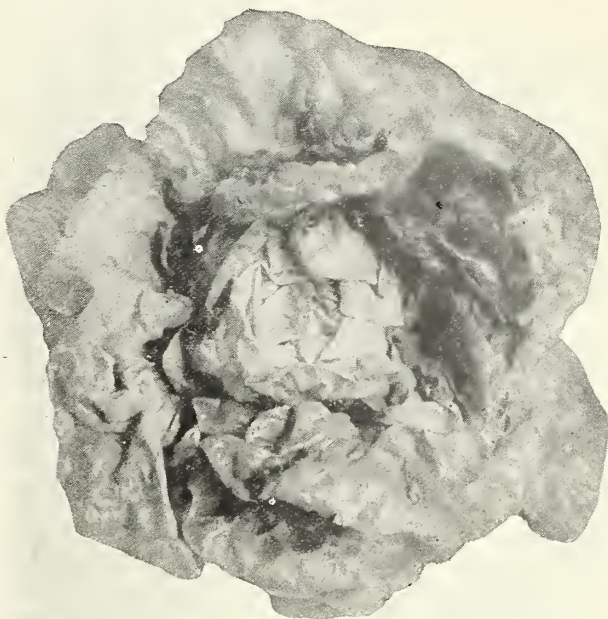
Lettuce is classed in many sections among the largest and best paying fall and winter money crops for Florida.

Our Lettuce seed can not be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers, that make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant inestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until February. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with

water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.



Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston. No. 176 (75 days). This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the state. It is a large, round firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.



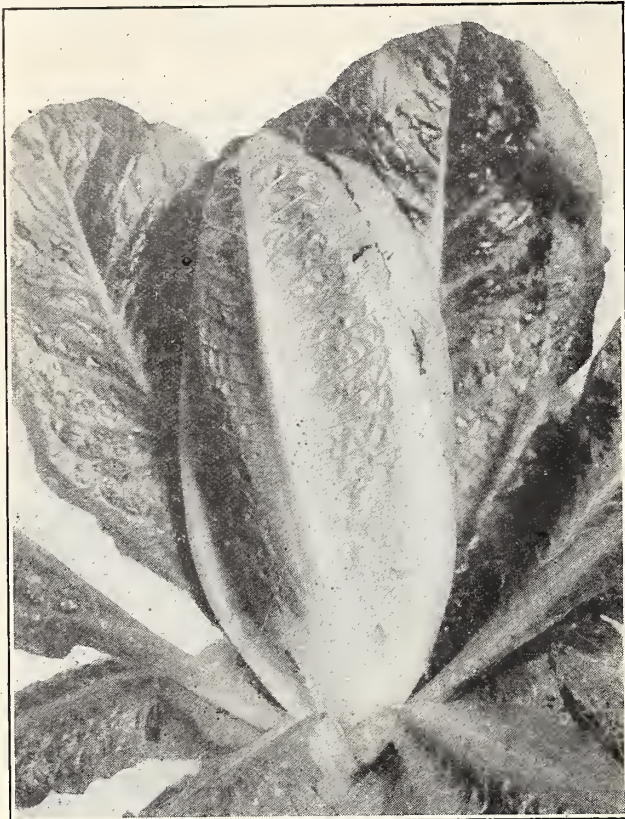
Iceberg Lettuce

Iceberg. No. 175 (74 days). A very superior and popular variety. Medium size head of wonderful solidity. Very crisp and always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.00.

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days). One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

LETTUCE—(Continued)



Romaine or White Paris Cos

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the state where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

New York or Wonderful. No. 180 (72 days). A large, crisp, tight-heading variety of the finest quality and quite popular in the markets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.



Giant Curled Mustard

Mustard

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Master Mustard. No. 182. This is a very superior strain of mustard. Large and long smooth leaves, crisp, sweet and tender, with flavor unsurpassed. Makes quick and rank growth, with larger leaves than any other type of mustard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

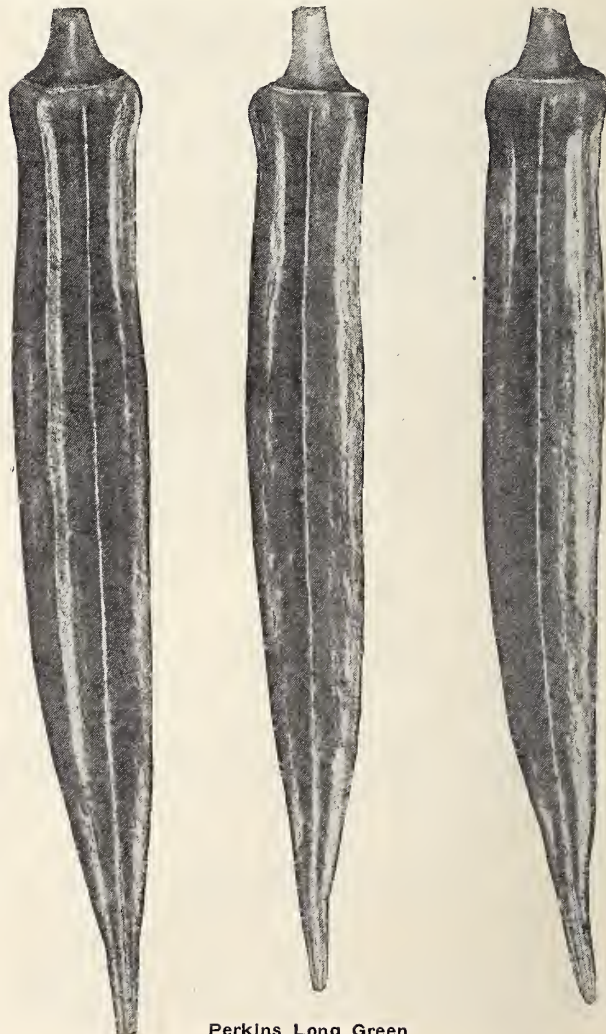
Okra

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Okra is a splendid paying crop and one that is almost limitless in its productive period.

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

Florida Dwarf Favorite. No. 188 (45 days). This is a new introduction. Dwarf variety with long slender pods, which are not as intensively green as Perkins' Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long, slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.



Perkins Long Green

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green. No. 186 (45 days). This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00, 25 lbs. \$13.75, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

White Velvet. No. 187 (50 days). Well known variety. Oz. 5c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Onions

3 TO 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

New crop seed about September 1st or possibly a little earlier. Book order early so there will be no delay in delivery upon arrival new crop.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the Onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weeding is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one

of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25.

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Red Bermuda. No. 192. Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Louisiana Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Florida Prize Taker. No. 194. Does well in Florida. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$1.75.

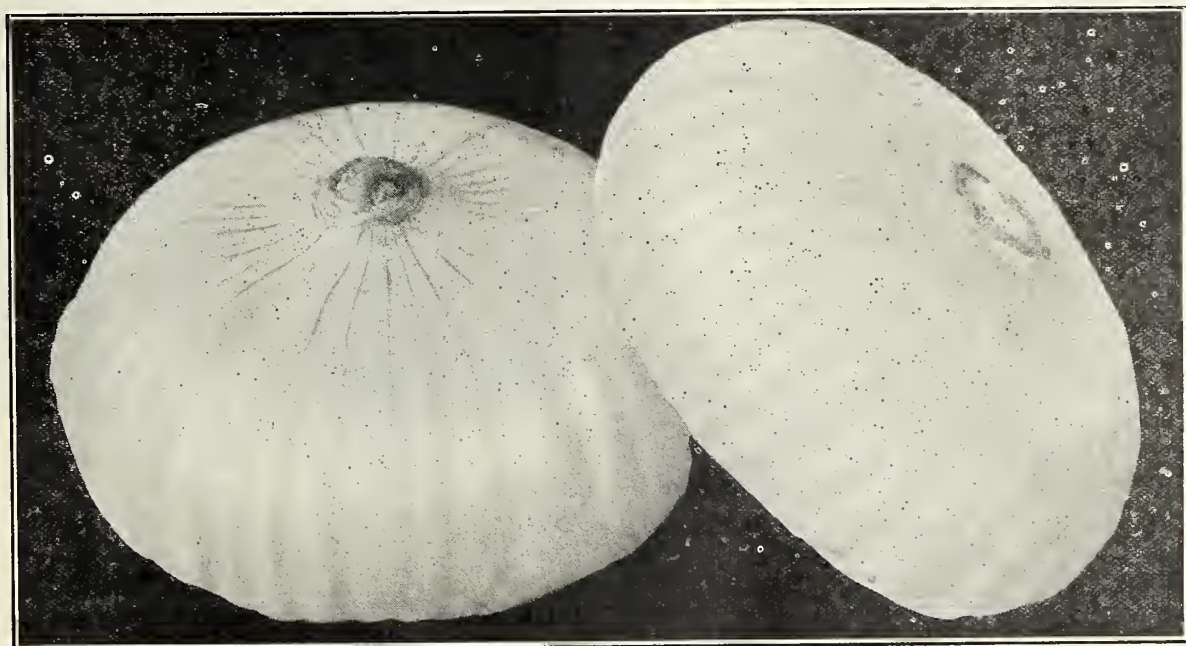


Onion Sets

Bushel 32 Pounds
6 TO 8 BUS. TO ACRE
Not Prepaid

From the sets you get your earliest green Onions.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.



Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion

ONION SETS—(Continued)

Parcel Post rate on onion sets as follows: Pt. 4c, qt. 6c, pk. 13c, bu. 36c. Bushel 32 pounds.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. No. 200....	\$.30	\$1.50	\$5.50	\$50.00
YELLOW DANVER. No. 201.....	.25	1.40	5.00	47.50
SILVER SKIN. No. 202.....	.30	1.50	5.50	50.00

Garlic

Postpaid

Garlic. No. 204. Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts, called cloves, separated and planted same as onion sets. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Parsley

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL
2 LBS. PER ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Parsnips

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL
Postpaid

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Peas--English or Garden

1 TO 2 BUS. SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid

Garden Peas are classed among Florida's best fall and winter money crops. There is never an over production, and a crop that is not molested by insects, nor killed by frost.

There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment.



The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.

We call special attention to Kilgore's Winner Pea, as being one of the finest, large early varieties grown in Florida.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old

Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

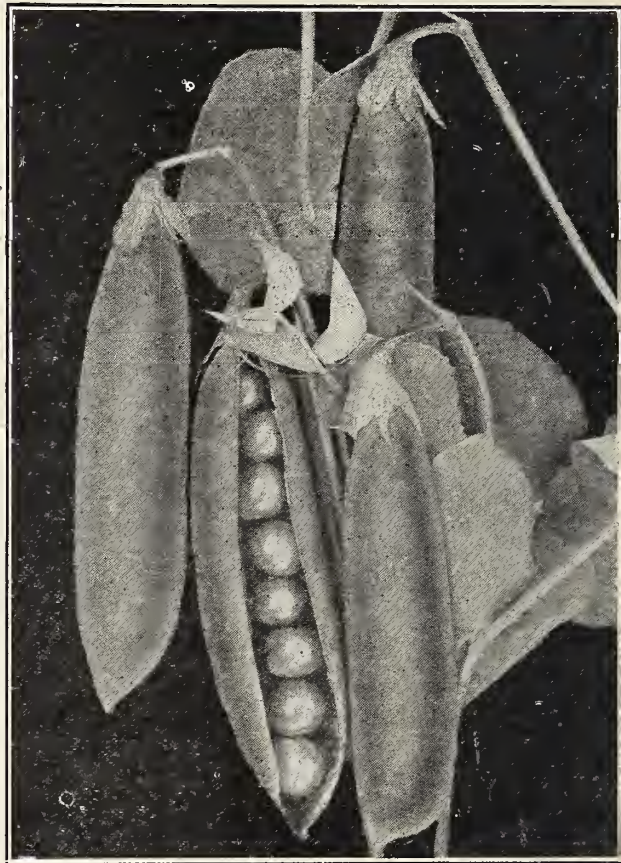
Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the second earliest, large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Kilgore's Extra Early. No. 216 (50 days). One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Gradus or Prosperity. No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.



Thomas Laxton

Thomas Laxton. No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Little Marvel. No. 219 (50 days). A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. Vines grow 18 in. tall, straight deep green pods, bottom end square, approximately three in. long. Large, green, wrinkled seed. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Pepper

½ LB. SELL PER ACRE

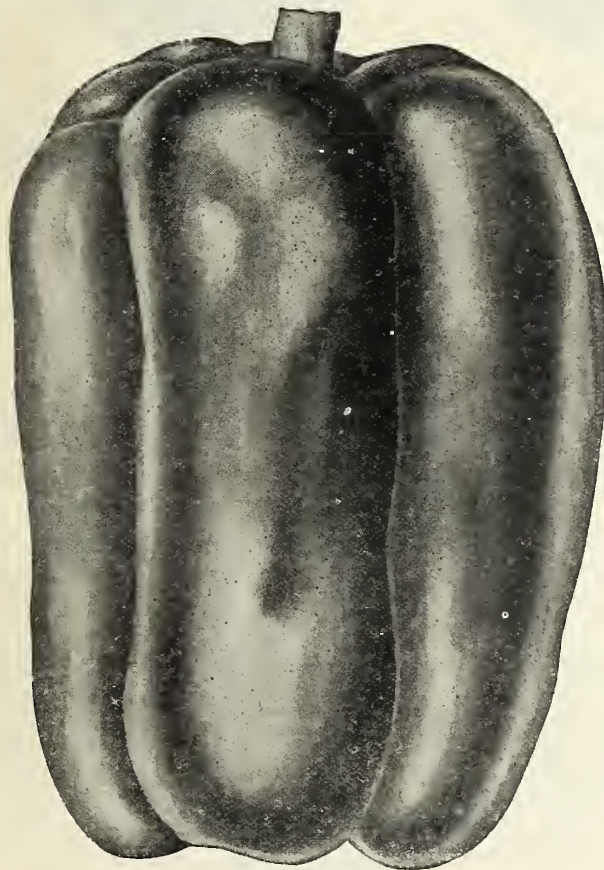
Postpaid

Pepper, one of Florida's best paying truck crops. Good Spring, Summer and Fall, in fact, practically every month in the year. It is almost perpetual.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow pepper. Plants can be grown in open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee county, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.



Florida Queen Pepper

Florida Queen. No. 222 (110 days). This is a new pepper in our list, but we have had it under observation three years and we are now willing to offer it to our most critical pepper growers of the state, as one of the most satisfactory and desirable large sweet varieties for all purposes and most especially to those who are growing for the northern markets, on account of its many favorable points. Florida Queen is on the order of Ruby King, except the pod is not quite so long and slender, but plenty of length, very heavy and meaty

and possibly a few days earlier, and plants of heavier bush, otherwise very much like Ruby King. Some of our best pepper growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we unhesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. If there is anything better to be had we have always been selfish enough to want it for our customers, with the realization that ultimately we will both be benefited. Our Florida Queen pepper runs quite uniform which makes a nice pack, giving fine market appearance, wonderfully productive and has same fine, glossy skin as that of Ruby King. Try at least a part of your crop in this variety, you will like it, and you may rest assured that we certainly could not afford to recommend this pepper or anything else if we did not feel that results would be gratifying to our customers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.



Ruby King Pepper

Ruby King. No. 223 (115 days). The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the state. Our strain of Ruby King Pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$77.50.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

World Beater. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. From what we have seen of the World Beater, it is a very desirable pepper. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$37.50, 25 lbs. \$87.50.

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$77.50.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Spaulding Rose

Potatoes

3 BAGS PER ACRE

Not Prepaid

Looks like big money crop for our truckers this spring, but don't be influenced by what we think. Look the situation over throughout the country and use your own judgment.

We feel that our twelve years experience handling seed potatoes has at least taught us who the best seed potato producers are and best source of supply.

Our seed potatoes are genuine Maine grown, and one bag of real selected seed is worth three bags of ordinary commission house stock of which there are thousands of bags sold as seed.

Do you figure on results, or do you try to see how cheap you can buy seed? We are afraid that some of our Florida planters attach more importance to the cost of seed than crop results, when as a matter of fact, cheap seed may be ten times more costly in the end.

The quality of our seed potatoes is unexcelled and comes to us direct from the best seed sections and growers of Maine, hence, if you want the best at a very small difference in price, let us supply you.

Culture.—In cutting the seed be sure to leave from one to two good eyes and a good piece of the meat, not merely a piece of the potato skin. By careful observation we have found that by leaving a good deal of the potato with the eye a much stronger and more vigorous plant will be secured. In the warmer and more southerly potato growing sections of the State, the early plantings begin around first of December, but the bulk of the crop is planted between January 10th and February 1st. Potatoes can be followed by a good corn crop, which is a general practice. If it is desirable to grow some follow crop after potatoes, make rows five feet apart, otherwise rows should be three to four feet apart, hills every fifteen inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application five days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil. It takes three bags or seven and a half bushels seed to plant an acre.

Prices.—We can not guarantee prices listed here to hold good throughout the season, in fact, we look for a good, strong advance, hence, we most sincerely urge our customers to arrange for their seed at the earliest possible moment. Of course it is possible for us to size up the situation wrong, but we hardly think it is probable in this instance.

Red Bliss or Triumph. No. 231 (75 days). A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.80, 150-lb. bag \$6.00.

Spaulding Rose No. 4. No. 232 (80 days). A standard and heavy yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.80, 150-lb. bag \$6.00.

Irish Cobbler. No. 233 (75 days). The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.80, 150-lb. bag \$6.00.

Pumpkins and Cushaw

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Every farmer should produce at least a few pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing go through the field dropping five or six seed every ten feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed and you will be surprised what wonderful feed pumpkins make for hogs and cows, aside from the fact that half dozen palatable dishes for the table can be made.

King of Mammoth. No. 235. This is one of the largest growing varieties, fine table quality and good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. No. 236 (65 days). Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but quite similar. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Corn Field Pumpkin. No. 237 (70 days). A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

PUMPKINS AND CUSHAW—(Continued)



King of Mammoth Pumpkin

Cushaw. No. 238 (70 days). Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin. No. 234. Very early, meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but much earlier. Good keeper, fine grained, dry and sweet. A large crook neck sort, with dark green skin, mottled with yellow stripes. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Radishes

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Radishes are among the easiest and quickest of all vegetables.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Bright Long Scarlet. No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip. No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Roselle

Postpaid

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel. No. 76. Our seed is imported from the West Indies. The seed does not seem to mature perfectly here in Florida, hence our native grown seed is unreliable. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but a beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50.

Sage

Postpaid

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however, used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Sage

Salsify

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 31. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60.

Spinach

Postpaid

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Bloomsdale. No. 32 (110 days). This is a splendid early, rapid growing variety, curled leaves, and perhaps one of the best fall and winter varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

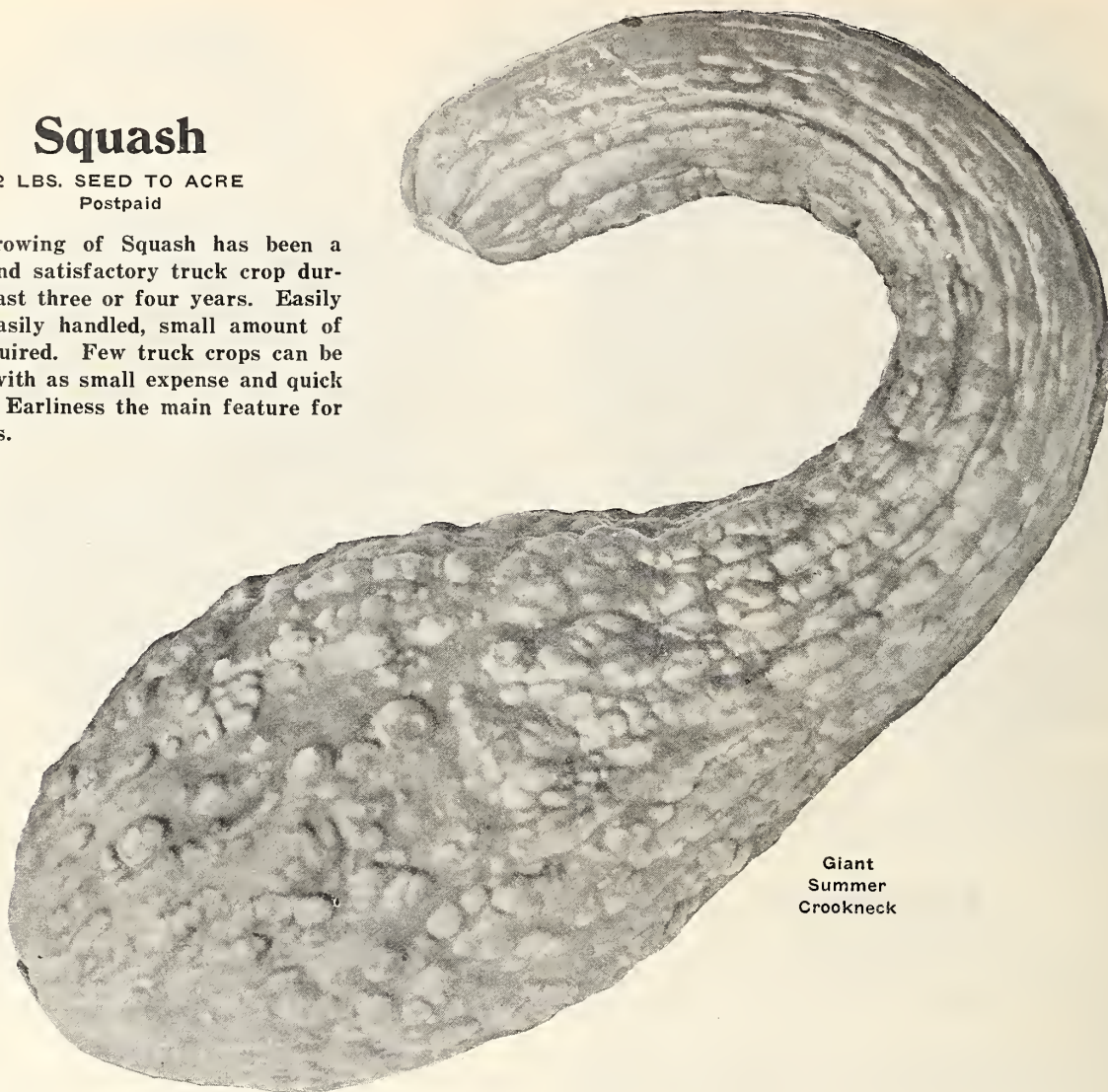
New Zealand. No. 33. For summer planting this variety can be grown most successful of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows two feet apart and drop 3 or 4 seed to hill 20 inches apart in drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

DO NOT OVERLOOK NECESSARY POSTAGE ON SEEDS NOT PREPAID, BY ADDING POSTAGE, MAY SAVE DELAY.

Squash

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

The growing of Squash has been a paying and satisfactory truck crop during the last three or four years. Easily grown, easily handled, small amount of labor required. Few truck crops can be handled with as small expense and quick returns. Earliness the main feature for big prices.



Giant
Summer
Crookneck

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable.

The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 pounds per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4x4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush. No. 251 (45 days). This is a standard and popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting seed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50, 25 lbs. \$17.50.

Early Yellow Bush. No. 252 (45 days). Same shape and color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. No. 258 (48 days). This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and slightly earlier, but otherwise, it is like the Giant, having the same warty marking and color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Cocozelle. (Italian Vegetable Marrow) No. 255 (50 days). Vines are of bush habit and produce large, elongated fruit. Dark green at first, but as the fruit matures it becomes a lighter green in color. When the fruit is six to eight inches long it is in best condition for table use. While the fruit is young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Dark green rind, orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor and fine grain. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

Tomatoes

½ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

This is Florida's biggest and most dependable money crop. Practically every individual in the entire country likes Tomatoes, which means the whole United States is our market for this item.

It is with great pride that we offer and recommend to you, our Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe tomato, as being one of the finest and perhaps the most popular and extensively planted of any tomato that has ever been grown in Florida. There has never been a more satisfactory and profitable Globe tomato introduced in the state. If you want a tomato that will produce paying results, plant Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe.

The words "Extra Selected" are not a tinkling cymbal, but it is an absolute fact that we pay our grower a handsome bonus on every pound of this globe for the extra selection.

If quality seed counts in any crop, surely it is a tomato crop, therefore, buy the best seed possible.

We believe that the Florida tomato crop is of the greatest magnitude of all truck crops. Earliness is of paramount importance, however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold and many times will be greatly damaged when many other crops are barely touched, and for this reason, when you plant in the open field, which is a general practice, you should always have a well protected plant bed so that you could begin setting next day in case of frost or down out. This is only good, practical horse sense and the finest crop insurance you can buy, and a common practice with all successful tomato growers. It is a big saving of labor when planted in the open field, but if you don't want to plant this way, use well protected beds and when you think the danger of frost has passed, set your plants in the field. Either method is practical, but in case you plant in the bed only, it is well to have sufficient plants coming on to reset with in case your first setting is killed. Don't be in too much of a hurry to abandon your insurance beds, be safe rather than sorry, for the cold catches them pretty late sometimes.

Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand bed to a muck pond. To start with your land should be put in good condition. After thoroughly turning the soil, half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give fine returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds of high grade Vegetable or Tomato Special fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six or eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made latter part of September and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the tomato. The thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there are more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Remedy.—Black Leaf "40," which is a tobacco decoction, has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the spray into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf eating insects or worms add two pounds of arsenate of lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf spray, which will kill them.



Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe Tomato

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe. No. 261 (92 days). We

doubt if there was ever any type of Globe Tomato seed that made such rapid gain in popularity and became so well and favorably known in such a short period of time. We believe our Select Globe to be absolutely one of the very best Globe Tomatoes on the market. In this Select Globe, believe that we have a tomato that is as near perfect as it is possible to get a type. When we say selected, we mean nothing less, for in addition to this being one of the very finest and as near perfect types as it is possible to have, we are paying our grower a bonus for extra selection.

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe is more productive, vines remain green and in bearing longer, more fancy fruit, better shape and truer to type.

It is not unusual to see from four to eight fancy fruit on one hand, and this is not true of only a few hills, but throughout the field. Perhaps your neighbor is a planter of Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe, see what he has to say about it. You will not be disappointed with our Globe, it has genuine merit and we are not asking three prices for it either. There are Globes on the market at two and three times the price, and we have seen this high priced seed planted side by side with Kilgore's Extra Selected, but the double and triple priced seed showed up no better than ours and nine times out of ten not as good. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$38.50, 25 lbs. \$93.75, 100 lbs. \$350.00.

Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine

quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50, 25 lbs. \$68.75, 100 lbs. \$250.00.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the most

popular of all varieties. The most beautiful of all tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few culls. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened, Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

TOMATOES—(Continued)

Hilborn Globe. No. 267 (95 days). As well known and excellent strain of Globe Tomato needs no introduction. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Livingston's Globe. (True Blue Sealed Package) No. 268 (95 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

New Stone. No. 271 (105 days). From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up, and it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early. color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. No. 272 (85 days). Very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.90, 10 lbs. \$28.00.

Spark's Earliana. No. 273 (85 days). One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the state. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Ponderosa. No. 275 (110 days). Not only the largest, but the heaviest tomato grown. Fine for home use. Bears medium early and has a delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90.

Plum Tomato. No. 276 (100 days). Fruit round and red, about the size of a plum. Ripens early and is used for pickling or preserving. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

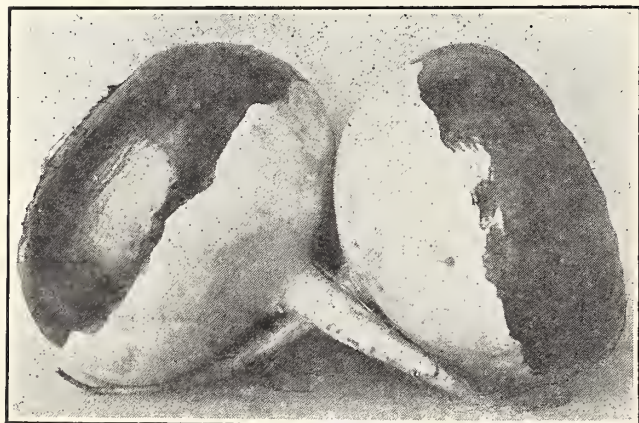
Turnips and Rutabagas

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

In addition to being a most popular and wholesome human food, Turnips are a splendid crop to grow for hogs, cows and poultry.

We list only the types that are best suited to our Florida soils and conditions.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. No. 281. Is another well known and most popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

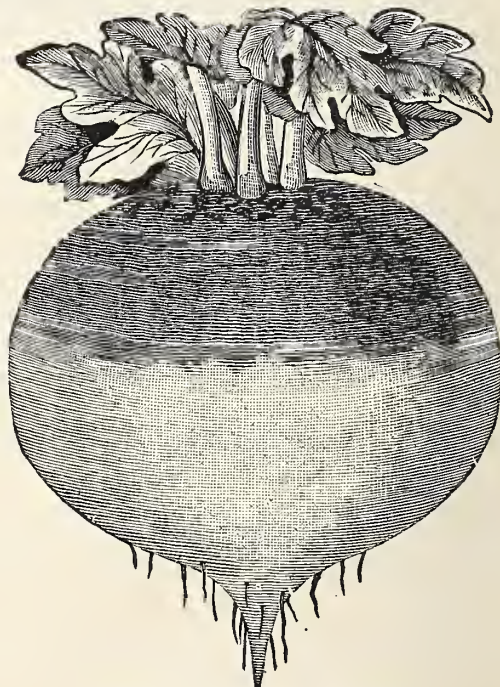
Golden Globe. No. 289. A fine deep rich yellow fleshed, globe shaped variety. Crisp, firm flesh, delicately flavored, excellent quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Purple Top Milan. No. 282. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

White Globe. No. 283. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Florida. No. 285. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Long White Cowhorn. No. 286. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Rutabaga, American Improved. No. 288. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Watermelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

There is perhaps no market crop that will give quicker and greater returns for as small amount of effort and expense if put on the market early.

Without apology or hesitation we want to say that we feel confident that we are offering some of the best and most dependable watermelon seed to be found in the United States. There are others handling just as good melon seed as ours, but we have failed to find any better, and do know that if figured from a standpoint of results our seed would be cheaper at \$10.00 per pound than nine tenths of the watermelon seed offered for sale.

A watermelon crop can be produced on soil and under conditions where other crops can not be grown with any success. Fine melon crops can be grown in the young groves and old rested fields, and in addition to the melon crop in the young grove, you can raise a good corn crop, which can be planted in the middles before the melon vines cover the ground.

If you desire to secure some of the very best watermelon seed stock that it is possible to produce, and that which is dependable in every way, we can supply you this type of seed.

Our melon seed is not grown by a melon broker, who ships all the fancy melons and after shipping season harvests the residue and culls, and then brands same "choice watermelon seed."

Our Extra Select Melon seed is produced by a man that never grew a watermelon for the market in his life, but who is strictly a seed grower, with all the modern facilities for growing and saving the very best that honest effort and human ingenuity can produce. The growing of our watermelon seed is under the skillful supervision of our grower from the breaking of the ground to placing the seed in the bag. This work is not entrusted to some irresponsible negro or blunderous white person.

We realize just how much earliness counts with a watermelon crop, therefore, we have our seed produced just as far North as the very best seed can be properly matured and which will give the size, earliest and best yields to our southern conditions. You can not make a mistake by planting our melon seed.

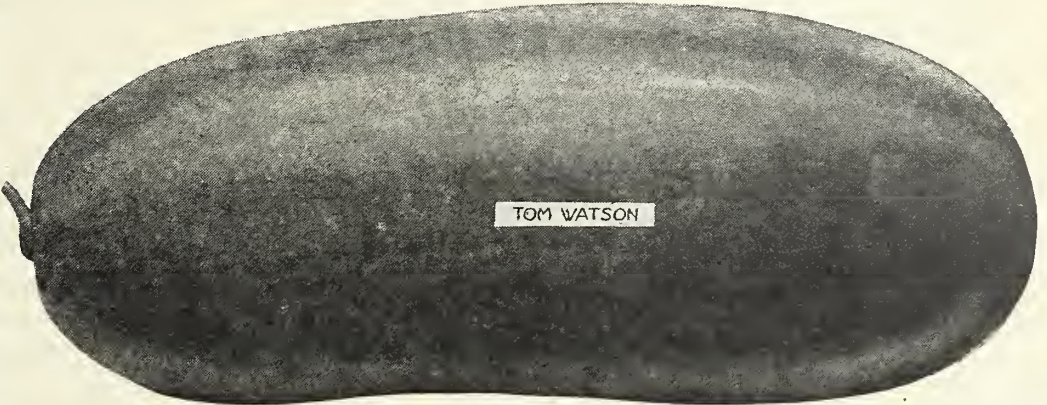
Watermelon Growing.—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It

application may be made when the vines begin to run if desired. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia and 7% phosphoric acid, and 3% potash.

If a second application is to be made, about one-third of the application may be scattered around the plants and cultivated in just when the vines begin to run.

Planting.—The first planting for an early crop should be



made about January 20th and up to February 10th in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made, from 8 to 10 days apart, to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the Seed.—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

Build a fire on the ground and keep it burning long enough to heat the ground two feet deep; then dig out a hole in the center of the heated soil and pour hot water into it to prevent burning the seed. Place the soaked seed in the hole and cover them with warm soil. Leave them over night, then plant immediately.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

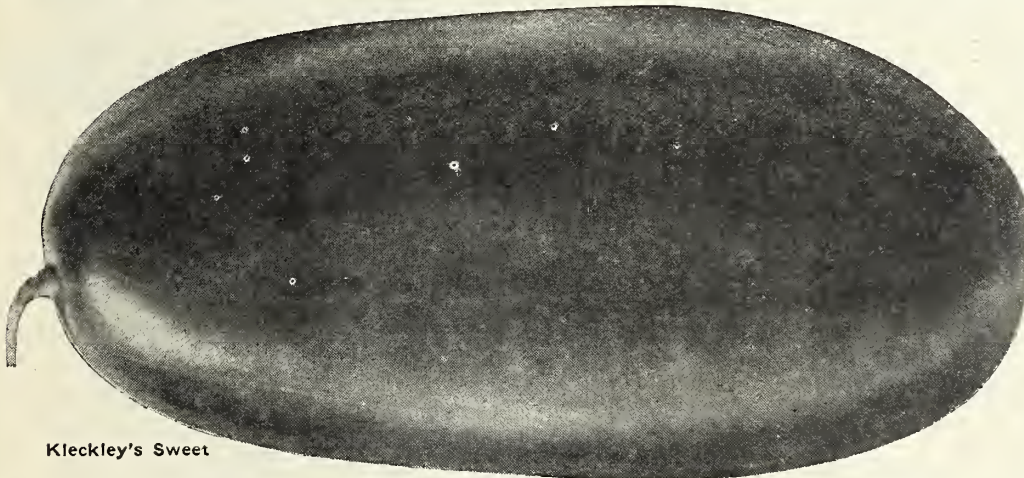
Cultivation.—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.

Tom Watson.

No. 290 (100 days). This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to distant markets. It is a large, long,

dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$15.00, 100 lbs. \$55.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake. No. 291 (100 days). A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.



Kleckley's Sweet

is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for five or six years afterwards.

Preparation.—The land should be broken by January first to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

Fertilization.—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second

WATERMELONS—(Continued)

Florida Favorite. No. 292 (95 days). Quality is unsurpassed; extra early, nicely shaped, dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$15.00, 100 lbs. \$55.00.

Kleckley's Sweet. No. 293 (95 days). Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Irish Gray. No. 295. This type made a wonderful gain in popularity last season even though it is practically a new melon, and judging from the description given by some of the growers, it will become a very popular shipper. Productiveness of the Irish Gray is truly wonderful, producing

more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety. Eating quality unsurpassed, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Color of rind gray and very tough, making it one of the very best shippers and size uniformly large. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Now we would not recommend that you plant your whole crop with this melon, but try a few and prove for yourself whether or not it is any better or as good as the types we already have. The strongest point claimed in favor of the Irish Gray is the shipping qualities. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Excell. No. 296 (98 days). The Excell is classed as a fine shipper. Grows to large size. Dark green skin with indistinct stripes, with a shade of lighter green. The meat is crisp, fine flavor, free from hard centers, small seed cavity and a good rind. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Field Seed

Our Field Seed list carries only such varieties and types best adapted to Florida. All recleaned, well bagged, highest standard goods.

Beggarweed

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Prepaid

One of Florida's valuable cover crops, and adapted to many uses, such as soil enricher, pasture, hay, and renovator. Extremely valuable to plant in orange groves, as it enriches the land, keeps the ground from baking and in fine mellow condition, chokes out much noxious grass and weeds.



Beggarweed. No. 299. Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high grade fertilizer. For young groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from three to five tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Write for prices.

Benne

3 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Benne. No. 25. Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants.

Culture.—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Broom Corn

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Florida soil and conditions are wonderfully adapted to growing Broom Corn and there should be at least a dozen large and modern broom factories scattered over our State.

Standard Evergreen Broom Corn. No. 302 (90 days). When planting this crop you must exercise great care that you get the correct variety. There are many short brushed varieties that are only fit for making whisk brooms which would not be at all satisfactory for making sweeping brooms. You will find our Standard Evergreen among the most satisfactory, fine, long, straight broom brush types.

Culture.—Prepare your land thoroughly and drill thinly ten pounds of seed per acre in three-foot rows, when two or three inches high thin out, leaving a stalk every two or three inches. Plant March, April and May. Cultivate same as corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Broom Corn

Buckwheat

PECK TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid

Buckwheat is not grown extensively here in Florida, but does splendidly and owing to the ever increasing bee culture, believe buckwheat will be grown abundantly in a short time, as the flower is a most wonderful honey feed. Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese. No. 304 (65 days). This variety is very early, Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

CLOVERS

Alfalfa

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Alfalfa (Grim). No. 125. This crop is not planted extensively in Florida, however, we know of some instances where it has been grown very successfully. We have record from one section of Florida as follows: 1½ acres sown during Christmas week 1918, 3 tons hay harvested April 17th, 3 tons May 19th, 1½ tons June 18th. To give an idea of kind of soil would state that the above crop was grown in the Everglades. Broadcast 10 lbs. seed per acre. Pkg. 10c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Alsike Clover

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Alsike Clover. No. 126. Alsike Clover has thus far only been grown in a very limited way here in Florida, but we believe the time is coming when it will be grown successfully and extensively.

We do not know of any large acreages being grown in the state, but there are many small patches here and there, where it is growing luxuriantly. Of the clover family, Alsike is the most hardy and will resist extremes of both heat and drouth. Alsike should be planted on fairly moist soil to do its best. In the Southern states, where clover has been regarded among the uncertainties, Alsike is displacing all other varieties. Plant at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, from October to February. Pkg. 10c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Burr Clover

Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Burr Clover. No. 308. Burr Clover is used principally for pasture—an annual legume and a wonderful nitrogen gathering plant and soil enricher.

Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass planted together will furnish a green pasture almost the entire year. Where sown together use three bushels (30 lbs.) with five pounds of Bermuda. Where Burr Clover is sown alone use four to five bushels on well prepared land.

The seed are in small spiral burrs and there is usually much trash and soil with the seed, which is not at all objectionable due to the fact that same helps to inoculate the seed. Once started the growth is more luxuriant each season. In order to give seed a chance to mature do not graze after the clover has begun to bloom freely.

You will find large numbers of hard seed which do not germinate very readily, therefore it is a good idea to place seed in bag and dip in cold water, then submerge in boiling water for two or three minutes, then dip in cold water again. In this way you will soften the hard coated seed and get a better stand.

Burr Clover is sown here in Florida during the months of October, November and December. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. (1 bu.) \$2.25.

Sweet Clover

15 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Sweet Clover (Melilotus) No. 127. A wonderful land enricher and fine for bees. Melilotus seems to thrive in various soils, such as medium sandy, loam, heavy

dark, clay, bottom and hill lands, but best on soil with lime content.

Sweet Clover is used largely for green manure, pasture hay and for the renovation of old thin, worn out soils. Relished by all kinds of stock and poultry.

Don't allow Sweet Clover to stand until it blooms if you desire to cut it, as it will lose all leaves and become woody.

This clover has a very hard seed coating and does not germinate very quickly if there is not sufficient moisture, therefore put it out in plenty of time. On well prepared soil sow from October 1st to May 1st broadcast, at the rate of 15 pounds of seed per acre, and harrow in lightly. Try a little of this clover, your land may be well adapted to growing it. Recleaned (scarified), pkg. 10c, lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Chufas

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid

Chufas. No. 311 (90 days). This is among the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs. Also a most excellent feed for poultry and especially turkeys. Plant peck of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.



Chufas

Field Corn

4 QTS. SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid

Feed cheaper, but money higher. Therefore, it is just as essential to grow plenty of good feed crops as it has ever been.

Our list contains only such varieties as give best results here in our state.

For a good general crop corn we offer Boys' Corn Club and Kilgore's Florida Flint as two of the finest and most practical and satisfactory types that can be used in Florida. These are highly selected, Florida bred varieties. Out of all types we have ever listed, these two have given the most satisfactory results, hence we have eliminated from our list all other Florida grown varieties except Cuban Flint, which of course is a standard Florida Yellow Flint type. Our seed corn is well selected, tipped and nubbled, and recleaned.

If you can not properly fertilize, cultivate and grow a large area, cut down the acreage to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow corn and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any feed.

Our general crop seed corn selections are strictly Florida grown with the exception of the Prolifics, and which general crop types include Florida Flint, Cuban or Havana Flint, and Boys' Corn Club. These are the cream of the State and will certainly produce results.

It is not an expensive crop to grow; one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means plant nothing but a Florida grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop.

Bud Worms.—Frequently the late plantings are more or less affected by bud worms, hence it is always best to plant as early as possible, but with your late plantings if you are troubled with this pest, you will find that a pound of powdered arsenate of lead and three pounds of flour thoroughly mixed and dusted into the bud will be found very effective and render the chances much greater for growing a crop of late corn. Don't let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five per cent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

Boys' Corn Club. No. 313. We do not think there is a more satisfactory general crop corn to be found anywhere. Our sales almost double each year and which we think is about the best evidence as to the merit of any item. Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs that it has become known as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion County and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. No. 314. This will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. A fine keeper, being as near weevil proof as it is possible to get any white corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, small cob, fine yielder. Shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Will make good on medium poor land, but of course same as any other corn will do better on good or well fertilized ground, but will come as near making a good crop on medium grade of corn land as any other variety that you can secure. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint.

No. 317. This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

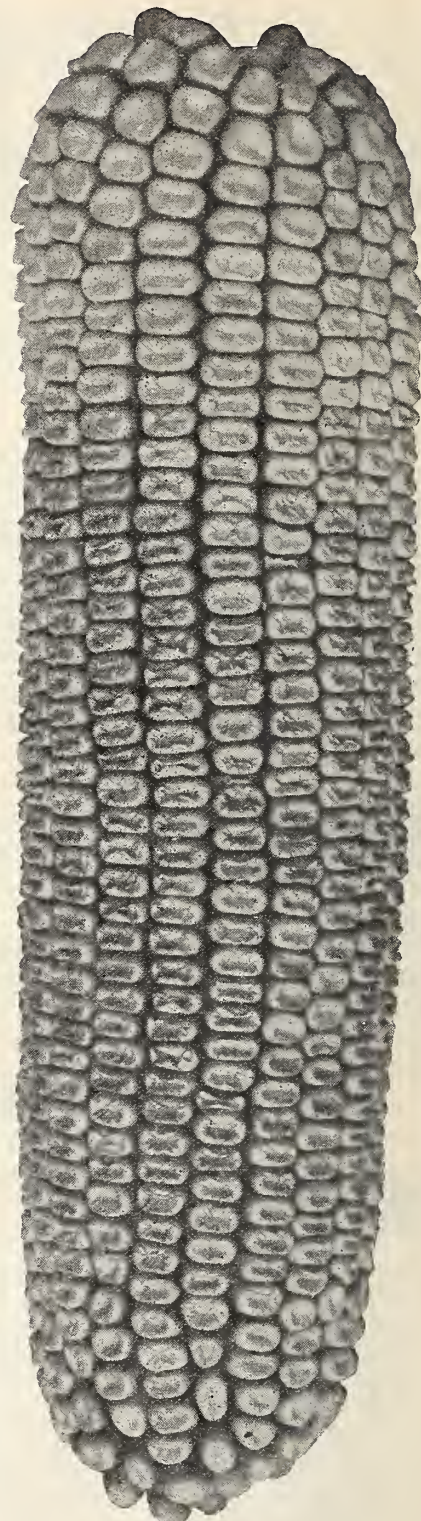
Kilgore's Prolific. No. 318. This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hastings' Prolific. No. 319. A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

Improved Golden Dent. No. 321. A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida, planted extensively for early use, but too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and desirable where early feed is wanted. This is the very finest type of all golden dents. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Hickory King. No. 322. A very desirable early heavy yielding white corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on our thin Florida soil and extremely popular as a fine roasting ear corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the south and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Mexican June. No. 324. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.



Boys' Corn Club

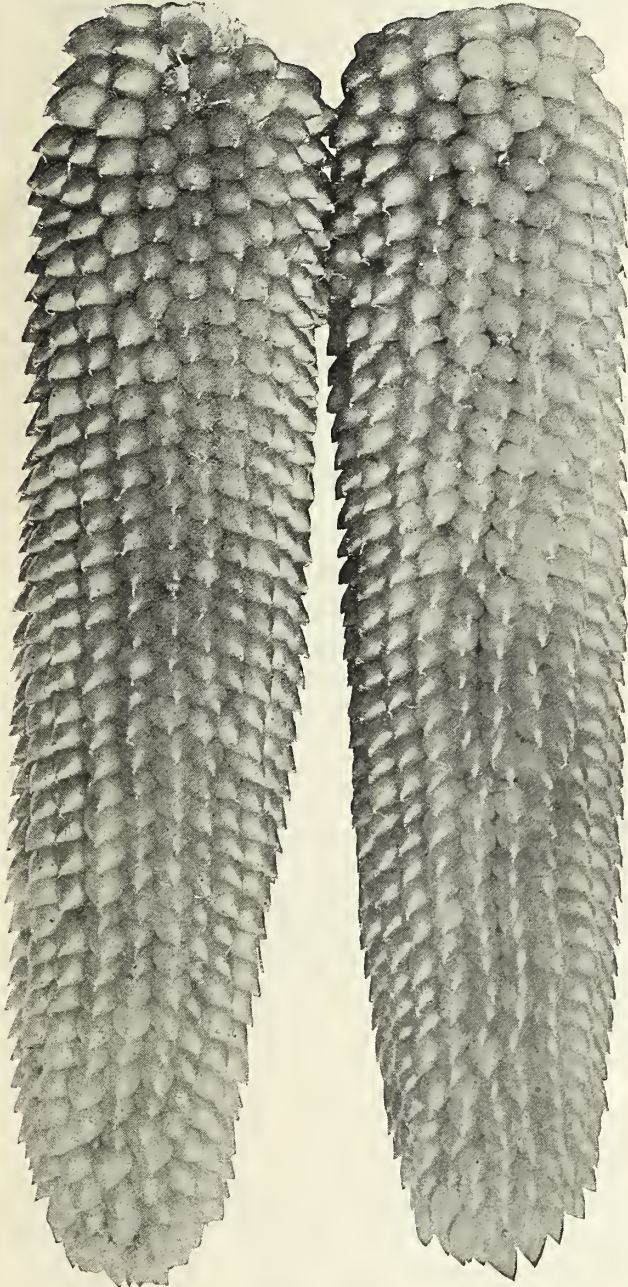
Pop Corn

10 LBS. TO ACRE
Postpaid

White Rice Pop Corn. No. 326. For planting. This is one of the finest types of pop corn that can be grown. Has long white grain, very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield and one of the best for popping. Pop Corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. Requires ten pounds to plant an acre in three-foot rows. Should be planted thick in the drill, hills about four to six inches apart, cultivated same as any other corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Kilgore's Florida Flint

Pop Corn for popping. This is old crop corn left over which is fine for popping, in fact best for this purpose, as the new corn will not pop well. Pkg. 10c, lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.



Pop Corn

Egyptian Wheat

10 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn.

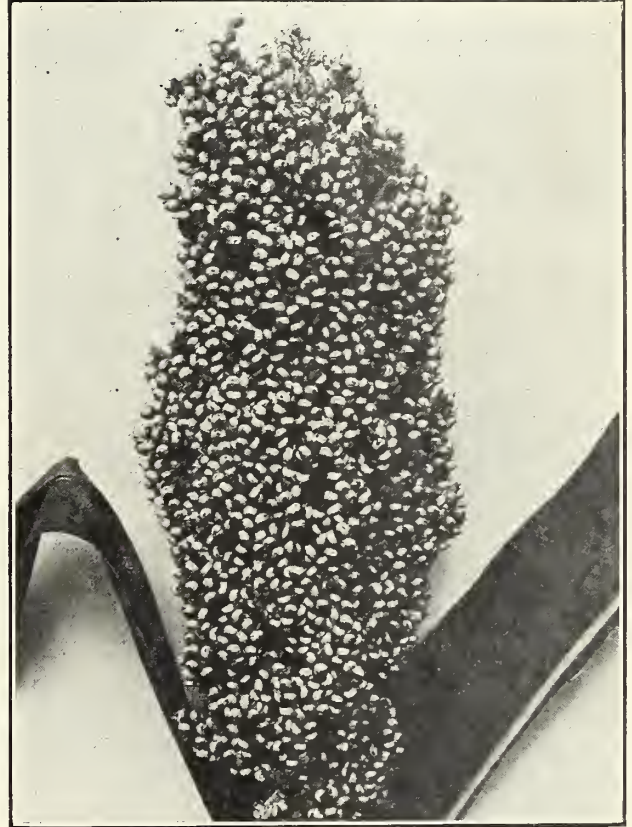
No. 332 (120 days). This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn." Only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Feterita

Not Postpaid

Feterita. No. 334. Another specie of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly, heavy yielder. Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.



Feterita

GRASSES

More and Better Grass for Florida is one of the seriously considered problems of today

Bermuda Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Bermuda. No. 336. For pasture or lawn, Bermuda Grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seed are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for usually it takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops such as cowpeas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Carpet Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Carpet Grass. No. 342. It looks as though this grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. Will stand ten degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good winter pasturage throughout the winter. And yet it can not become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet grass will grow under poorer soil fertility conditions than almost any other grass. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. We believe that the medium low or flat woods lands best adapted to Carpet grass. This grass is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda. Withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet Grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. Seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the Fall, October and November, and Spring from first of April to June. Break and harrow your ground and seed broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, then harrow in lightly or use a brush.

Carpet Grass for lawn and Golf course. We do not believe a more satisfactory grass can be found, provided your land is not too high and sandy. But with plenty of mowing, trampling, fertilizer and some water, you can have a good lawn on almost any kind of ground, but the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing the better, it likes it, and the finer the lawn. Carpet grass won't stand much cultivating, as it is easily killed. For lawn or golf fairway we recommend 10 to 20 lbs. seed to acre. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 25 lbs. \$17.50, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

Rhodes Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

This grass has proven very satisfactory all over the state where conditions were at all favorable.

Rhodes Grass. No. 340. Comes to us from Central and Southern Africa. It is an annual, growing three to four feet high with a large number of very long, narrow, tender leaves and few branching stems.

When grown from seed its growth is commonly erect the first season, but on the same ground it seems to make runner-like branches two to four feet long, which root at the joint and cover the ground quite rapidly. It has been our experience in Florida that the Rhodes Grass does best on medium low land; in other words, it seems to like more or less moisture. This grass promises to become one of our greatest hay crops.

The Rhodes Grass is planted in Florida in the fall, October and November, and from first of March to September. We suggest spring as the best time to plant. Put your land in first class shape and broadcast 10 pounds of seed per acre. Under favorable conditions this will be ready for your first cutting in four weeks, and from then on for several months can be cut once a month. Some sections of the state where conditions are favorable, 8 and 10 cuttings are made in one year, but ordinarily two or three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre is about the average.

This grass is easily eradicated by plowing it under before it has had time to reseed itself. Cut for hay about the time it begins to bloom. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Italian Rye Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Italian Rye is one of our most valuable grasses for Winter lawns and pastures for Florida.

Italian Rye Grass. No. 338. Will not stand excessive heat and drouth, therefore must be planted in the fall or winter, say from October to February. If planted in the fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes

quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover the seed. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.50.

Paspalum Dilatatum

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Paspalum Dilatatum. No. 339. Paspalum is quite promising with regard to becoming one of our standard grasses for Florida. It likes moist land best, but will grow on the medium high lands, but not quite so well as on the wet soils. Broadcast the seed at the rate of ten pounds per acre from June to April. Grows in tufts at first, and grows almost as fast in winter as in summer and keeps a fresh green growth coming all the time. A new grass for Florida, but those who have tried it are very enthusiastic, believing that it will be a most excellent permanent pasture, especially on our medium or low lands. In California, Paspalum is among the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Stools and seeds freely. May be transplanted from subdivided stools. Grows throughout the winter, which should make it a most valuable winter pasture for Florida. Stock relish it as well or better than Alfalfa. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$55.00.

Sudan Grass

20 LBS. PER ACRE

Postpaid

If you have not tried this grass, don't let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Sudan Grass. No. 341. Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

We feel that it is our duty to our customers to call attention to the danger of buying seed from certain districts, as Sudan Grass is a very close likeness to both Johnson grass and Sorghum and hybridizes readily with either.

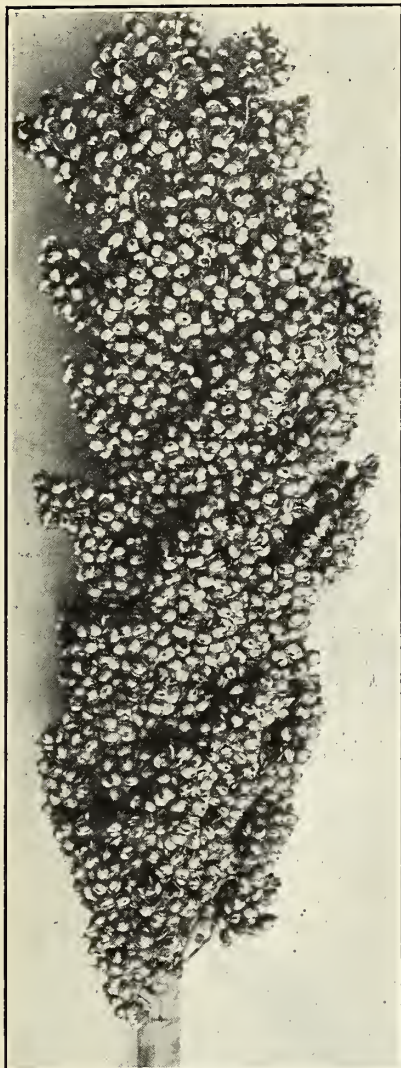
We get our seed from Colorado, where, on account of the latitude and high altitude, Johnson grass can not survive the winters, nor is the season long enough for it to seed, therefore you may depend on our seed as being absolutely free from this pest. Our seed is grown under irrigation, where the seed fills perfectly. Recleaned seed, pkg. 5c, ¼ lb. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Goobers

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Not prepaid

Goobers. No. 345. Frequently the Goober is confused with the Peanut, but it is an entirely different proposition. The goober is strictly a hog feed, planted and cultivated



Kaffir Corn

similar to peanuts, but has only one seed to the pod, which is round and large. Can be left in the ground all winter without deterioration.

Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed in hills fifteen inches apart, or can be planted in corn like peanuts. Lb. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. (25 lbs.) \$3.75.

Kaffir Corn

10 LBS. TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE
Not Postpaid

White Kaffir Corn. No. 347 (90 days). A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock. Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Cattail Millet

4 TO 20 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Cattail or Pearl Millet. No. 350. This is absolutely the finest thing that you can possibly plant if you want green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Can be cut every week or ten days and the more you cut it the better it grows. All live stock are fond of this millet. Cattail Millet is strictly a green feed proposition and is no good for hay, but can be used as pasturage. Plant in spring just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in three foot rows, using four lbs. of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 lbs. of seed broadcast. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Golden Millet

1 BU. SEED TO ACRE
Not prepaid

Golden Millet. No. 351 (Formerly German Millet) (60 days). For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Milo Maize

FIFTY POUNDS TO BUSHEL
Not prepaid

Milo Maize. No. 354. Is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn, more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. Plant in 3-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relished by all livestock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Oats

BUSHEL 32 LBS.
Not Prepaid

Don't let your land stay idle during the Fall and Winter. Follow Corn, Cowpeas, Chufas, Cotton, Velvet Beans, Millet, Peanuts, Rice, Sorghum, Soy Beans and all truck crops with an Oat crop. Oats are not only very splendid for grain and grazing, but as a cover crop it keeps your land in better condition than had it grown up in grass and weeds.

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

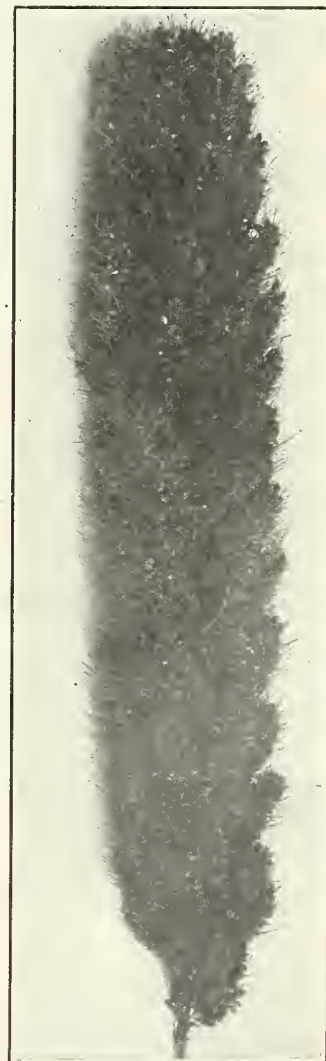
Your land should be turned deep October 1. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drouth resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.10, 10 bus. \$10.00.



Golden Millet

OATS—Continued.



Fulghum Oats

Texas Rust Proof. No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.05, 10 bus. \$9.50.

Burt or 90-Day. No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.05, 10 bus. \$9.50.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats. No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.10, 10 bus. \$10.00.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats. No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.

Peanuts

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Not prepaid

Peanuts are easily grown, easily harvested and among our very best standard feed crops.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed to plant, however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant four acres, but where planted solid requires a bushel of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner Peanuts. No. 363 (120 days). This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all Fall until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.50, 10 bus. \$14.00.

Improved Spanish (or Valencia). No. 364 (100 days). A bush variety with 2 to 4 peas to the pod making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor. Qt. 15c, pk. 80c, bu. \$2.75, 10 bus. \$26.50.

Small Spanish Peanuts. No. 365 (90 days). This is the little white Spanish and one of the surest croppers, very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Cow Peas

ONE BUSHEL PER ACRE

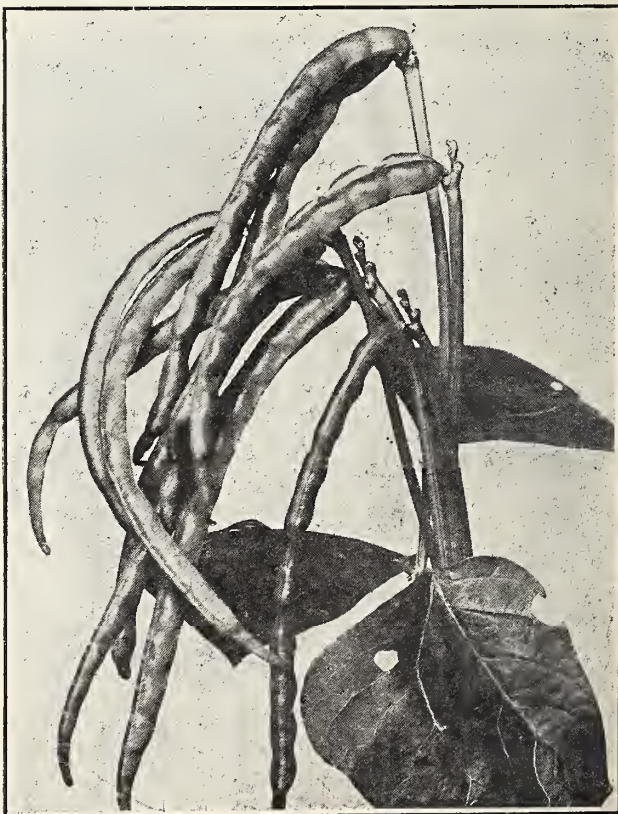
Not prepaid

Cow peas are a source of the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer for our groves and truck lands. Peas of course will not take the place of fertilizer, but neither can fertilizer take the place of peas. A wonderful builder and depositor of humus.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Impossible to plant too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow



Cow Peas

between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oats, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it. The cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When peas are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of Sorghum such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron and Brabham can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. All varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season, and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing peavine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.

Iron. No. 368. This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific, and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Brabham. No. 370. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted in March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Whippoorwill. No. 371. One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.65, 10 bus. \$35.50.

Wonderful or Unknown. No. 372. One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Mixed. No. 373. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Clay. No. 374. Well known and popular early variety, and not as heavy viner as some of the other varieties, such as Unknown and Iron. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.65, 10 bus. \$35.50.

California Blackeye. No. 377. If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00, 10 bus. \$57.50.

Early or Two Crop Conch. No. 378. Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.

Yellow Sugar Crowder. No. 379. This is a magnificent table pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Rape

4 LBS. IN DRILL, 8 LBS. BROADCAST PER ACRE
Postpaid

Rape is a valuable green feed crop to grow in Fall and Winter for cattle, hogs and poultry.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcast, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape. No. 383. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.65, 100 lbs. \$14.00.

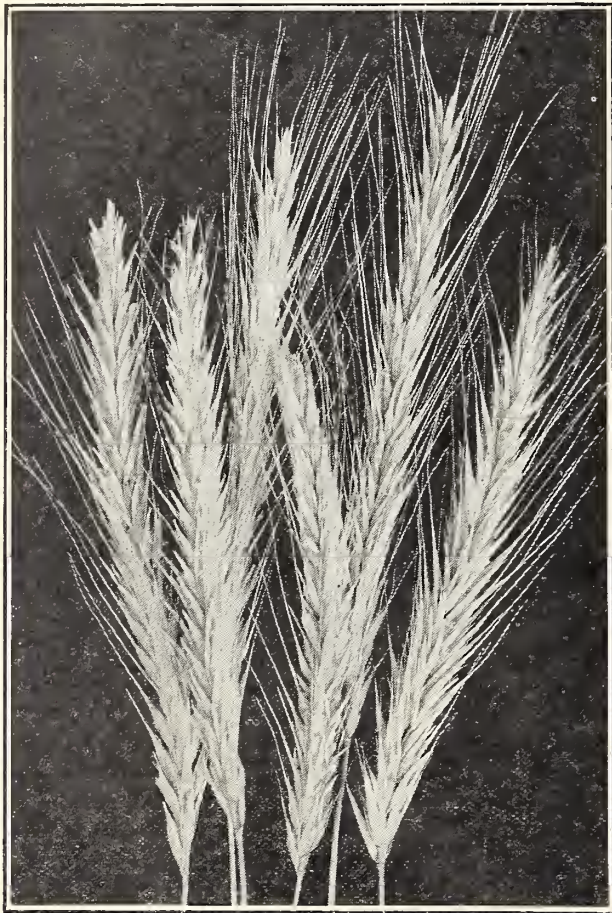
IF YOU ARE GOING TO PLANT COWPEAS SECURE YOUR SEED EARLY, AS THERE IS STRONG POSSIBILITY OF MUCH HIGHER PRICES ON ACCOUNT SHORT CROP CAUSED BY LAST SUMMER'S DROUGHT.

Rye

DRILL ONE PECK, BROADCAST BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not Prepaid

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading Fall and Winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the Fall and Winter seasons. Relished by all manner of livestock and poultry.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver.



You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi Rye. No. 389. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other type and has proven to be one of the very best for our state. Strictly a Southern grown variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Grows tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Florida Black Rye. No. 388. A standard upright, tall growing variety and a type that never fails to give satisfactory results. Never plant northern or western rye here in Florida if you desire to cut it, as these varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not the best for grazing or cutting. Both Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright varieties and either are ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Georgia Rye. No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

Rice

HALF BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not prepaid

Rice growing is a Florida golden opportunity that we fear is being overlooked generally. Small expense and not at all difficult to grow.

Why not grow a profitable rice crop on some of your idle or waste land?

Every year brings forth more interest in rice growing, and why not make it one of our staples?

The growing of rice in Florida is one of the crops that is overlooked. We have thousands of acres of the finest rice land in the world, and let us hope the time is not far distant when we will be shipping trainloads of this staple product out of the State instead of bringing in thousands of pounds annually.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

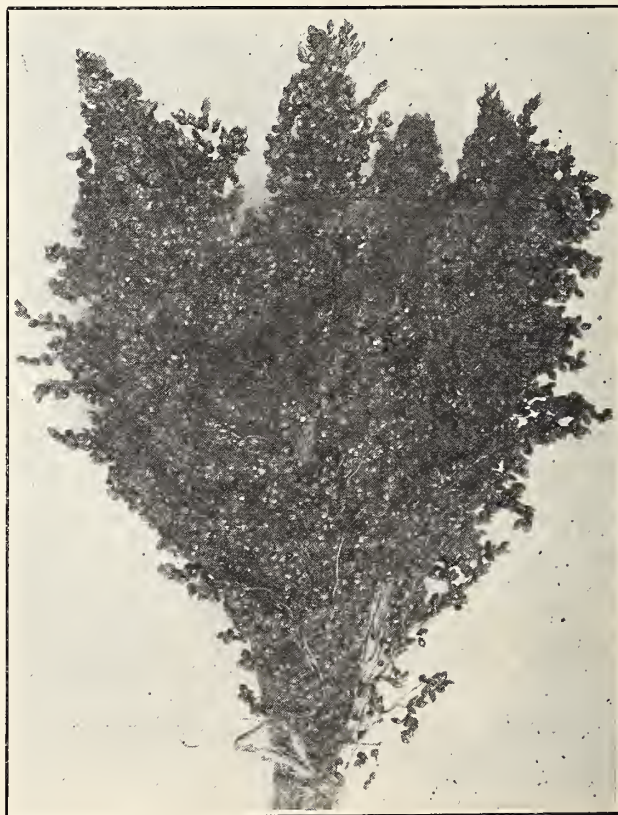
Gopher Rice. No. 385. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Pearl or White Rice. No. 386. Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Sorghum

Amount of Seed to Acre depends on purpose planted for.
Not Prepaid

The South's most popular and valuable forage crop. The uses of Sorghum are many, such as, green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.



Early Amber Sorghum

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel of Cowpeas. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre, where planted for making syrup use only 5 pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. No. 393 (65 days). The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup making and for which it is never used, and in fact wouldn't be practical as it does not grow large enough, or contain sufficient juice. Lb. 10c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Sugar Drip. No. 394. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.



Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane Sorghum

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. No. 396. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large, with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Soy Beans

Not prepaid

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE LEGUMES

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further North. The Soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes hay in quality similar to the cowpeas, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three

or four seed to the hill every foot, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cowpeas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans making an upright growth have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth Yellow is the most popular planted in the South, and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cowpeas.

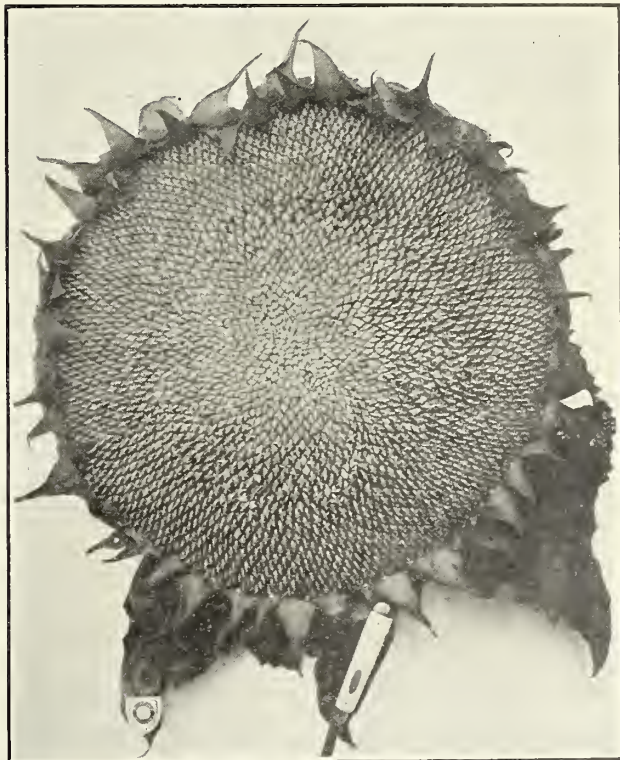
Mammoth Yellow. No. 398 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Sunflower

6 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to September. Six pounds seed per acre, in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Tobacco

¼ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Why not grow at least a part of the tobacco used by you? It's easily done.

Culture.—For your plant bed get a piece of new ground if possible and which will be least affected by weeds and grass, but if this is not practical, burn off a space for your seed bed and in this way you can destroy the various seeds that would be objectionable to a tobacco seed bed. Plant your seed in protected beds January and February, transplant in April and May. Rows four feet apart and two feet between the plants.

Sweet or Little Oronoko. No. 78. This is one of the very best chewing types. Cures a rich red, long narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Fine for sun curing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Choice Havana. No. 79. Used largely for cigars and pipe smoking. Very early with large, long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Velvet Beans

PECK SEED PER ACRE

Not prepaid

Among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, soil conditioner and builder. Velvet beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it. Good for groves, truck lands in building up the humus and good pasturage for cattle and hogs and fine land renovator.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The Velvet Bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and one of the best plants for the production and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands

of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as cowpeas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. Plant from March to July and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five to six seed every two feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time.

Old Florida Velvet Bean. No. 405. This is the old original velvet bean and takes a longer growing period than any other type, and even though there have been many new introductions this variety is still extremely popular. This variety should be planted very early as it requires approximately six months to mature a crop. Perhaps the rankest grower of all varieties, with Osceola and Chinese next. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$39.00.

Osceola Velvet. No. 406. Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned velvet bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Chinese Velvet. No. 407. This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 90-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

90-Day Velvet. No. 408. The introduction of this particular type Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties which require a longer growing season, whereas the Ninety Day Bean only requires a ninety-day growing period. Hence the real value and advantage of this bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement, but not nearly so much as the old type.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Bush Velvet Bean. No. 409. From all accounts this new velvet bean is very desirable, especially for grove cover crop, on account of its entirely bush habit. People have always liked the velvet bean as a wonderful cover crop, land enricher, humus restorer and sweetener and renovator, but could not plant it in their groves on account of its climbing habit. But the objectionable feature has been overcome by the propagation of this bush type. And judging from



90-Day Velvet Beans

a lengthy article appearing in our foremost state Citrus and Agricultural paper (the Florida Grower), this bean will do well on a great variety of soils, the light sandy citrus soils included. Grows from 12 to 30 inches high, and twenty to forty inches across, according to soil and fertilization and should do well in groves which are as a rule well fertilized. The Bush bean is said to be a little longer in maturing than the Ninety Day Bean. Will do well planted in corn middles. If planted alone make rows three to four feet apart and hills two feet apart. Fine for hogs as the beans grow near the ground, keeping moist and soft, making them a more desirable feed. This bean is very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.25, 10 bus. \$31.50.

Vetch

20 TO 30 LBS. PER ACRE

Not prepaid

Planted extensively throughout the South, especially in combination with other grains.

Winter or Hairy Vetch

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

No. 410. Another feed bill reducer. Some of the other Southern States are perhaps better adapted to growing Vetch, but it has been produced here with very satisfactory results. Well drained sandy land is best adapted to growing it. Vetch does not stand the summer heat, therefore it should be planted here in the State of Florida from October to December. It is a good scheme to plant Oats, Rye or some other grain with the Vetch as a supporting crop. Vetch should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, and where sown with other grain, 20 lbs. and a half bushel, oats, rye or any other grain used. Inoculation of the soil where Vetch is planted the first time is a matter of prime importance, as many failures are due to lack of proper germs in the soil, is a common experience, therefore we recommend Mulford cultures or any other standard culture. Hairy Vetch is adapted to a wide range of uses—makes excellent hay and furnishes pasturage of highest quality, and may be grazed in the winter and spring without materially reducing the hay crop. Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with such crops as cowpeas, Soy beans, sorghums, millets and late planted corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$16.00.

Flower Seed

IN BULK

Postpaid

"FLORIDA THE LAND OF FLOWERS"

Of course this applies more particularly to the wild flowers that grow spontaneously over the wood, field and everywhere throughout the state, in numberless variety. We are glad this does apply to the uncultivated flower kingdom, for as a rule our pride does not strike the visitors to our state as being cultivated very flowery. This should not be so, as our soil and climatic conditions are the most ideal in the United States, and if we would yoke together some of this flowery pride and effort the slogan would not necessarily need to be applied to wild flowers alone.

Most flower seeds are small and delicate and must be planted accordingly. Don't plant deep and expect results.

It is a good plan to start many of the plants in a shallow box and transplant to bed when five or six weeks old. Or it is all right to plant in bed where plants are to grow, but should be protected with some sort of cover two feet above bed until plants are two weeks old. Work up the soil thoroughly and make rich with well rotted manure, firm the soil with hoe or board, sprinkle the seed on bed and simply press into the soil lightly with board. Keep moist, not too damp. Bed not high, but almost level with adjoining soil.

Frequently only a moderate rain will pack the soil to such an extent that the delicate little seeds can not come up, if not protected by a cover. The most difficult thing is getting your plants started. Your plant bed should be protected by covering with sacks, brush, etc.

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

Aster.

Mixed. No. 1.

Contains several splendid varieties. Can be sown in boxes and transplanted or in bed where they are to remain. Should be planted from March to August. Seeds small, one packet should produce a hundred plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 65c.

Carnation Pinks.

Double Mixed. No. 2. A mixture of many fine varieties. If there is any sweeter and more delightful flower than pinks we haven't found it. Pinks are planted throughout fall and winter and well up into the spring. First planting can be made first of October and as late as April, however, the fall is best time to plant as the frost and cold does not kill pinks in Florida. Pinks are fine for massive bedding, but to get large fine blossoms put plants 12 inches apart each way. Pkt. should make hundred plants or more. Seed very small. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

China Pinks. Mixed. No. 3. Our China Pinks are made up of varieties giving numerous shades and colors and very fine for growing beautiful beds, perhaps better for this purpose than Carnations as the China does not grow so tall. Seed rather small and pkg. should produce hundred or more fine plants. Fall best time to plant in Florida as our cold does not kill them. Plant as early as October 1st until April. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 30c, oz. 55c.



Dahlia

Cosmos. Giant Mixed. No. 4. The Cosmos is a showy character, making an attractive appearance anywhere found. Splendid for planting around the edge of porches or along fence and waste corners. Spring is the time to plant, from March as late as August. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. should produce fifty nice plants. Plant where to be grown. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.

Chrysanthemum. Mixed. No. 5. A flower that is admired universally. Grows from eighteen to thirty-six inches high. Plant in spring from March to June.

FLOWER SEED—(Continued)

Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. of seed will produce five or six dozen fine plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Cypress Vine. No. 6. A dainty climber with fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red flowers. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c.

Dahlia. Best Mixed. No. 7. Our mixed Dahlias are composed of a number of choice varieties giving assorted colors and types. Dahlias are planted in the spring from March to May. Seed small. A pkg. should produce two dozen choice plants. This is one of America's most prized flowers. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Four O'Clocks. No. 8. A well known and extensively grown free flowering plant, hardy and easily cultivated. Grows two to three feet high. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. If you have some unsightly waste spot, plant it in four o'clocks. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Geranium. Mixed. No. 9. Will bloom first year from seed if planted early, March or April. The Geranium is extremely popular and a favorite everywhere. Seed small and slightly difficult to get started, but well worth any effort it takes. Pkg. will produce a dozen or more nice plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.00.

Hibiscus. Assorted Colors. No. 10. Grows from three to five or six feet high and well known favorite throughout the state. Plant from March to June. Out of a packet of seed you should get from six to a dozen nice plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c, oz. 85c.

Marigold. No. 11. This is a well known favorite and one that does splendidly in Florida. Will hold up fresh and fine for days after being cut. If planted early in the spring will produce beautiful flowers all summer and well up into the fall. Small seed. One package will produce hundred or more plants. Plant from April to July. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Mignonette. No. 12. Very hardy, growing eight to fourteen inches high, with pyramid-shaped spikes, very beautiful and exceedingly fragrant. Sow in the early spring or fall. Seed very small. Fine for bedding or borders. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Morning Glory. No. 13. Beautiful flowering climber, producing rich varied colored flowers in abundance. Fine for covering lattice work around porches or fences. Seed rather large. Plant from April to June. Packet will plant several hills. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Nasturtium. Dwarf, variegated colors. No. 14. The nasturtium is a general favorite throughout the south and does especially fine in Florida. The Dwarf varieties do not need anything to climb on, and very fine for bedding, also bordering. Plant from October to March. Seed large. Ounce will sow row fifteen feet long. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Nasturtium. Tall, variegated colors. No. 15. A fine type for planting on wire fence, trellis or any place where it can climb or be supported. Planted same as dwarf. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Pansy. French Mixed. No. 16. This is perhaps the most charming of all flowers. In our French mixed stock you find an endless number of gorgeous colors. There is absolutely nothing that will measure up to the pansy for bordering or bedding. To grow fine pansies, your soil must be made rich and put in fine condition. It is best to plant in fall, however, can be planted from October to April. Seed very small and

delicate and should be started in a box and transplanted after putting on three or four leaves. Packet of seed will produce several dozen plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.15.

Petunia. Choice Mixed. No. 17. Produces rich and varied colors of charming delicate showy flowers. Fine for planting in groups and easily grown. Plant in early spring and you will have flowers throughout the summer. Plant from April to September. Seed very small. Packet will plant nice little group. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Phlox. Fine Mixture. No. 18. If you have a barren, unsightly spot about your place, Phlox will help you to brighten up things, with their soft-petaled, numberless brilliant colors. Seed extremely small. A few packets of seed will cover considerable space. Plant from April to September. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Poppy. Assorted. No. 19. Very showy and beautiful with the many colors blended together. Can be sown in either rows or groups and thinned out eight inches apart. Small seed. Two or three packets will make quite a little display. Plant from March to June. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 45c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage. No. 20. If you want something extremely showy and most beautiful as well, plant Scarlet Sage. Makes magnificent borders and beds, fine for planting around edge of porch. Flowers are spike shape, intensely scarlet and extremely attractive. Plant from early spring to June, if planted early will bloom profusely throughout the summer and early fall. Seed small. Packet should give several dozen fine plants. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 75c, oz. \$1.25.

Sweet Alyssum. No. 21. Very fragrant white flower, borne in spikes. Plant grows foot to eighteen inches high and very free bloomer. If planted early will blossom in great profusion throughout the summer and early autumn. Nice for bordering or bedding. Seed very small. Plant from March to June. Packet contains more than hundred seed. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c, 1 oz. 50c.

Sweet Peas. Mixed Spencers. No. 22. A well balanced mixture of splendid types. Who is it that doesn't love sweet peas? And they can be grown with great success here in Florida, but it takes a little knowledge and effort, but worth all the trouble. Dig trench sixteen inches deep north and south, and if possible put clay in bottom of trench three inches thick and on top of this fill in well-rotted cow manure six inches deep, and on top of this put three inches of soil, which still leaves your trench four inches deep, and now you are ready to plant your seed, which should be drilled two inches apart, and thinned out to four inches apart when two or three inches high. Cover seed inch deep and as the plants grow fill the trench up gradually. You should have wire fence or trellis, as the peas will grow from three to six feet high. Latter part October, November and December the months to plant. An ounce of seed will plant row ten feet long. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Verbena. Choice Mixed. No. 23. Well known and greatly admired, hardy and easy culture, low spreading. The many colors mingled together are very attractive. Fine for bedding, bordering or covering unattractive spots about the yard. Plant from March to August. Seed small. Packet gives great number of plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.

Zinnia. Choice Mixed. No. 24. The Zinnia is a standard and favorite with all, and among the most hardy of all flowers. Zinnia with its numberless shades and combination of colors of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra cotta, raspberry, lilac, and others, make it a thing of beauty, commanding much admiration. The Zinnia will give great returns for small effort. Fine for bedding and bordering. Packet should produce three or four dozen nice plants. Plant from early spring to September. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.60.

Raffia

Postpaid

You will find Raffia very valuable for tying up or bunching vegetables and used extensively in staking tomatoes and various other plants.

Price, lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Bale 225 lbs.
30c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$31.00

ADAPTED BUNCH GRAPES FOR SOUTH. ALSO BLACKBERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, BLUEBERRIES, ETC. SEND FOR CATALOG.

CARMEN GRAPE COMPANY, OLDSMAR, FLA.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

**Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Soil at a Small Cost Per Acre
An Investment Paying Wonderful Returns**

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to your crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed, at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil or livestock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend *Mulford Cultures*, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as *Mulford Anti-toxins*, *Serums*, *Vaccines*, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre").....	\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for	
1-Acre Size	1.50	Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and	
1/4-Acre Size .....	.75	Sweet Peas)	\$.35

(These prices include delivery)

Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
White Clover
Alsike Clover

Burr Clover
Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Canada Field Peas

Peanuts
Vetch
Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas

Garden Peas
Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggar Weed and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

"Black Leaf 40"

(NICOTINE SULPHATE)

THE STANDARD CONTACT INSECTICIDE for the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

SAFE on fruit, foliage and buds.

EFFECTIVE on—

WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPEs, CUCUMBERS—Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

ONIONS—Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

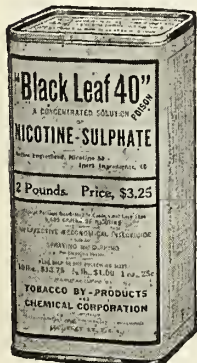
TOMATOES AND POTATOES—Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid ("red and green lice").

EGGPLANTS, PEPPERS, PEAS, CABBAGES, ETC.—Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

ORNAMENTALS—Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Can be mixed with other sprays, as lead arsenate, lime-sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



1-oz. bottle—makes 6 gallons spray.....	\$.35
1/2-lb. tin—makes 40 to 50 gallons.....	1.25
2-lb. tin—makes 160 to 200 gallons.....	3.75
10-lb. tin—makes 800 to 1,000 gallons.....	15.50

WRITE US FOR COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR



INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

Not prepaid

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, cut worms and all leaf eating insects. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—Pound 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 10 lbs. \$3.25, 50 lbs. \$15.00.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE. This material is in dry powder form. Sticks well to the foliage. It is better to apply when the dew is on the plants or after a rain, as any dry material will be more adhesive when the plant is damp. All fungicides are more preventive than cure, hence, should be used early. Dry Bordeaux is a good preventive for many forms of Blight and Rust. It requires four to five pounds per acre, depending on size of plants. 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$6.00.

COPPERAS.—Pound 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BUG DEATH.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BLUE STONE.—Pound 10c, 10 lbs. 95c, 25 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$8.50, 500-lb. barrel 8c per lb.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL.—A wonderful insecticide, with many uses. For poultry yards and houses, hog lice, treat wood work, keeps rats from gnawing, corn treated before planting won't be molested by crows, splendid fly remedy, paint bee hives, protects against moths and ants, protects shade trees against many insects and cancerous growths, a great preservative of wood, canvas, feed bags, ropes, nets, prevents dampness of concrete, cement, brick and stone. Only in gallon cans, \$1.75.

FENOLE HOUSEHOLD USE.—A stainless Liquid Insecticide especially manufactured for household use. Kills Roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional sprayings of Fenole in cracks, crevices, around kitchen sinks, wood boxes and everywhere these insects may have their hiding places, will help keep your premises free of these pests.

Fenole can be sprayed right on beds, bed clothing, delicate clothing, linens and curtains with absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 60c, qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

PARIS GREEN.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used. ¼ lb. 20c, ½ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

QUICK BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventative if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.65.

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade strong snuff, not ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust and which is absolutely worthless as an insecticide. Lb. 7c, 10 lbs. 65c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.—Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. Small pkg. 10c, medium size 25c, large size 50c.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA

Not Prepaid

The oldest and most effective spray for control of whitefly, and scale insects.

By using Schnarr's Spray Formula (for whitefly and scale) and Soluble Sulphur Compound (for rust mite, red spider and scab) you can keep your trees and shrubbery free from these pests, and increase your yield from 25% to 100%.

Proper use of Schnarr's Spray will certainly pay. This material mixes readily with any kind of water.

Directions.—Dilute at rate of 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. Write for full informa-

tion with regard to the use of Schnarr's Formula, Soluble Sulphur and Dry Lime Sulphur.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA (No charge for containers).—One gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$5.00, 10 gals. \$9.00, 25 gals. \$18.00, 50 gals. \$32.50.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND

Not Prepaid

For control of rust mite, red spider and sour or lemon scab. Granular in character, it dissolves instantly in any kind of water without special preparation.

For rust mites and red spider dissolve 3 pounds in each 100 gallons of water. For sour or lemon scab dissolve 6 pounds in each 100 gallons of water.

Schnarr's Formula will control the whitefly and scale insects. Soluble Sulphur Compound for rust mites, red spider and scab, making bright fruit. Where used in combination use in same amount as above, which will save an additional spraying. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$4.25, 100 lbs. \$13.00.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Not Prepaid

Used for same purpose as the Soluble Sulphur Compound and used in same proportion. Will dissolve readily in water by simply stirring, but will not mix with Schnarr's Spray. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$13.00.

SULPHUR.—Can be used alone or with mixture for rust mites, red spiders and other insects that attack beans and various other vegetables. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.40, 150 lbs. \$6.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Used largely for whitefly, rust mites, San Jose scale, thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to strength desired. One pound bar 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

WATERMELON STEM END PASTE

Postpaid

ADEX WATERMELON STEM END DISINFECTANT POWDER.—Reduces lossage 20%, inexpensive, easy to use. A 50-cent package will make enough paste to take care of two or three carloads of melons and may be the means of saving a heavy lossage on any shipment. Full directions with each package. Price 50c.

LIME

Hydrated Lime. Our lime is put up in forty pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being taken in, also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of half ton to ton per acre broadcast before breaking ground. If your soil is new and sour the heavier the application should be, but on older land where much of the sourness has been worked out, your application need not be so heavy.

Hydrated Lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslacked lime is too strong and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. 40-lb. bag 55c, ton \$22.50, half ton at ton rate.

Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



Why You Must Spray

Wormy and diseased vegetables are no longer desired in the market, but bright, clear, sound products are in ever-increasing demand. Every grower of these crops must spray if he is to secure profitable returns. Increased yields, better quality, higher market prices—these are enough incentive to spray thoroughly and at the proper time. Yet it must always be remembered that diseases cause more damage than bugs, and that it costs very little more to control fungous diseases, as well as insects. Indeed, no grower can afford to spray for insects alone.

“The One Best Spray”

The history of Pyrox—the combined spray for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases—dates back to the very beginning of spraying. Indeed, twenty-four years ago when Pyrox first came on the market, the value of spraying was little recognized. Since then the practice has spread very rapidly and has been generally adopted the country over. All this time Pyrox has held its place as “the one best spray” for practically all vegetables. Pyrox is made primarily for those who know that the best is the cheapest, because it is the surest and most effective.

What Pyrox Is and What Pyrox Does

A powerful fungicide; it controls fungous diseases, even some serious ones that other fungicides do not control.

A strong poison insecticide; it kills chewing insects, even those which are hard to kill, like the hard-shelled potato beetle.

Over twenty years of practical farm use have proved Pyrox the most effective remedy against both serious fungous diseases and chewing insects. It contains the essential copper in proper quantity for safe use and in most active form for greatest fungicidal value. In Pyrox the poison insecticide is chemically blended with the copper fungicide which increases the effectiveness of both.

It saves labor, it is easy to use, simply mix with cold water, and spray.

It goes farther; it is so smooth and fine that the finest nozzle can be used without clogging. The resulting mist-like spray covers more surface.

It gives more thorough protection. It should be put on with fine nozzle because when applied in the finest mist it covers more thoroughly every part of the leaf or fruit.

It gives more lasting protection; it sticks like paint and stays on for weeks. Even hard rains do not wash it off once it is thoroughly dry.

It helps to increase yields; the copper fungicide in Pyrox stimulates the leaves, makes them greener and more vigorous and helps to increase yields even when there is no disease.



1-lb. jar	\$.40	50-lb. drum	\$10.00
5-lb. drum	1.50	100-lb. keg	18.00
10-lb. drum	2.50	300-lb. barrel	51.00
25-lb. drum	5.75		

Sprayers

Prepaid

The lack of first class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply can not afford to not consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lld and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.

Price List, Perfect Knapsack

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$12.00.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price \$17.00.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.

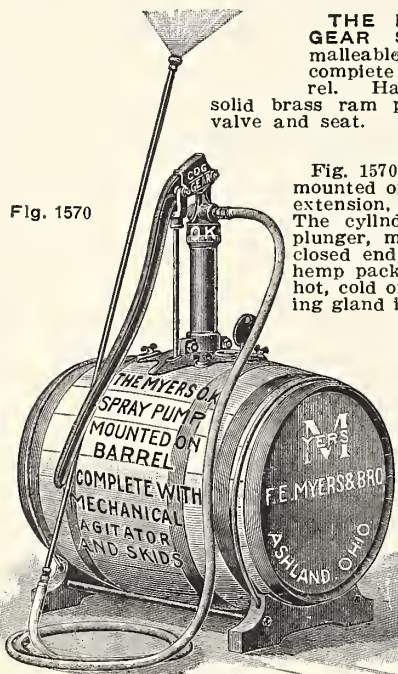


Fig. 1570

THE MEYERS O. K. COG GEAR SPRAY PUMP.—With malleable iron base. Mounted complete with fifty gallon barrel. Has mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger. Ground bevel valve and seat.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass, ground in a bevel shape.

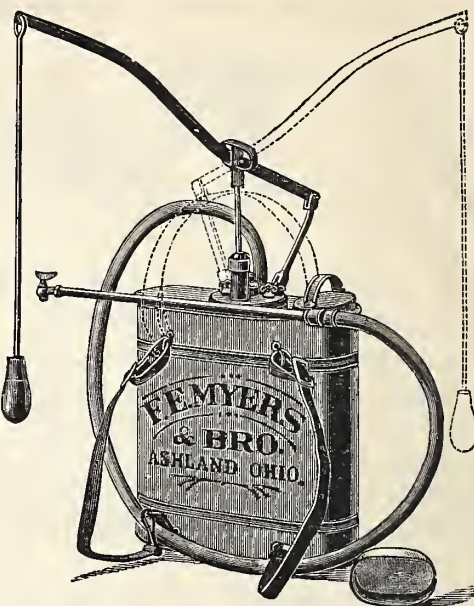
Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel tube. The cog gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 lbs. or more if necessary.

Fig. 1570, No. R299B, Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7 ply discharge hose, 8 foot iron pipe extension and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, \$32.50.

Fig. 1570, No. R299C, same with two leads of 15 feet each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, \$39.00. Price includes barrel and skids.

MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER.—Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B, Myers Portable Sprayer, Fig. 1614, complete as shown in illustration, with Dasher Agitator, 15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5 ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$26.00.



Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings)	\$ 7.50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	10.00
Tank alone (no fastenings), galvanized.....	4.00
3-foot galvanized extension rods.....	.60
Fig. 1380—45 degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread....	.40
Large rubber gaskets .....	.15
Leather cups .....	.10
Small leather connection washers.....	.02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side.....	.90
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	.60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle .....	.80
No. 1915. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.15
Complete set shoulder straps	1.50
No. 466. Handle cast to use by hand.....	.40
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	.35
Lever, wrought iron .....	.40
Wood handle to attach to lever.....	.25
Ball valves, brass .....	.35
Piston rod for plunger.....	.40
Thumb screws .....	.30



Fig. 1614

In our list you can find a Sprayer for every use. We also carry the different repair parts. Prices include delivery on all Sprayers and parts.

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Prepaid

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.



This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.

This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.

PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1 B—Brass Tank.....	\$9.50
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank.....	6.50

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

Tank only, brass	\$6.00
Tank only, galvanized	3.50
Hose with wire coil and fittings.....	.65
Galvanized extension pipe (2 feet).....	.55
Brass extension pipe (2 feet).....	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist).....	.70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	.40
Leaf spring for valve.....	.10
Rubber gasket for pump.....	.10
Leather cup .....	.10
Rubber for check valve.....	.05
Check valve and stem.....	.10
Leather connection washers.....	.02
Nozzle washers, rubber.....	.05
Pump complete	4.00
Brass Spreader .....	.10
Valve Support Washer .....	.05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	.35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.

MIDGET.—This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding 1 pint and well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 40c.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 50c.

Get this Fenny Dust Gun

Postpaid

Be prepared against the insect pests which infest and destroy your gardens and crops.

The dusting method is decidedly easy, clean, most effective for controlling insect infestation. The Fenny Dust Gun is recognized the most satisfactory and only perfect one ever offered. Price only \$2.75.



Vermorel Eclair No. 1

SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF

Postpaid



VERMOREL ECLAIR No. 1 is a marvel of French ingenuity, a revolution to fruit growers and truckers.

The Vermorel is the most perfect hand sprayer ever invented, and in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner.

First: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only fourteen pounds.

Second: Its mechanism is simplicity and efficiency itself, thus insuring a uniform and maintained pressure; a constant agitation of

the fluids, and a thorough distribution of the spray in an all-enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model; a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side.

Did you ever carry a sprayer all day, where you had to pump continually? It was a job, wasn't it? Did you ever have any trouble getting some one to do your spraying where this continuous pumping made spraying a great burden? With the Vermorel it will neither be a job nor a burden, for an occasional stroke with one finger will do the trick.

This remarkable sprayer is a French invention, so simple in construction that there is practically nothing that can get out of order. It is new in the American market and is so perfect in operation that anything in praise we would write about it would not do justice.

It possesses every advantage of a compressed air sprayer without any of their annoying features. It looks and is built as though it would last a lifetime.

It is sold on the following terms:

You order it and we ship it. After you have used it for two or three days and do not feel it is the best investment you ever made in the line of a sprayer, box it up, return it and we will pay transportation both ways and refund your money without a single question.

We would not dare this if we were not pop-sure what this sprayer will do, and this proposition is not made by some firm located a thousand miles away, but by the Kilgore Seed Co.

Made of copper. Capacity about five gallons, three nozzles, complete directions for operating with each sprayer.

Simplicity, efficiency, durability and lightness. These are the outstanding points of the Eclair No. 1.

Don't worry about the price, if you ever use a Vermorel you will have no other if you had to pay fifty dollars for it.

Price \$30.00

Repair parts for Vermorel are few and consist of Diaphragm and valves only, which bespeaks the simplicity of the machine. Rubber Diaphragm60

Leather Diaphragm to be used instead of rubber where oil spray is used60

Rubber Valves10

Leather Valves (for oil sprays)..... .10

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

Double Nozzle No. 108. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time, or can be set at any angle..... 3.00

Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action 7.50

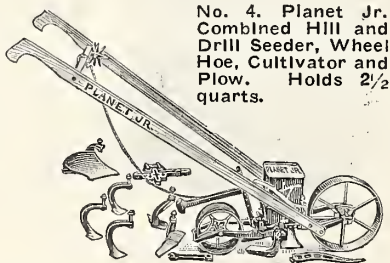
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Not Prepaid

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

We illustrate the most popular models of these valuable tools and will send catalogue describing many others for garden, farm or orchard, upon request. Send postal for complete Planet Jr. catalogue—today.

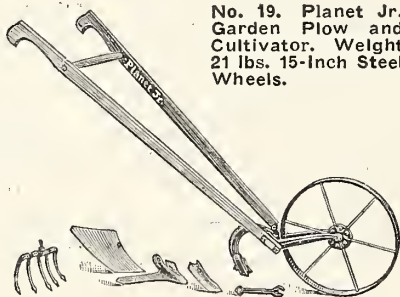
Price
\$19.50



No. 4. Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable.

Price
\$6.25



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 lbs. 15-inch Steel Wheels.

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.

Cyclone Seeder

Postpaid

CYCLONE SEEDER. Automatic Feed adjustment. Gives a positive force feed. Is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed can not clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggarweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra-hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

See our list of Fertilizers. They are standard throughout Florida. Put up in 100-lb. bags.

No. 11. Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Price
\$16.00



A double and single wheel hoe in one. 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels. The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs.

Price
\$4.50

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going a second time in each furrow. It opens furrows for manure or seeds and covers them, and opens up rows for all kinds of plant setting. In cultivating, plow away lightly; leave a few days for all weeds to die, and plow back again; nothing more thorough than this. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

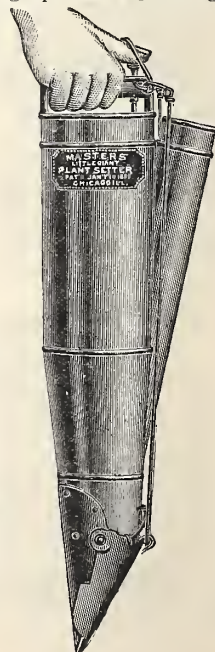
A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.



Canning Department

DO SOME HOME CANNING

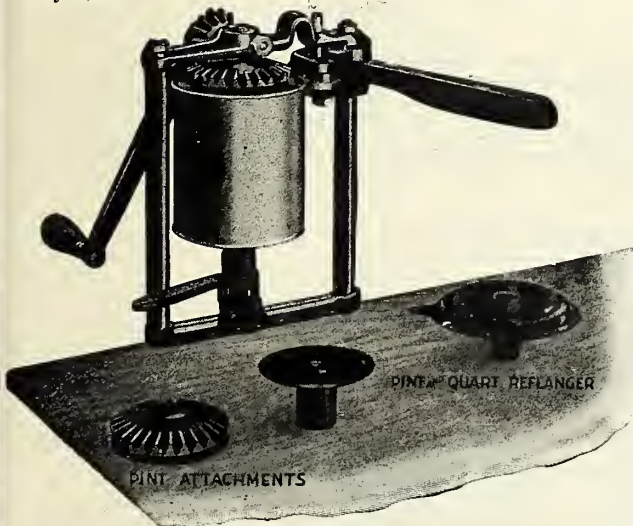
Quit Wasting—Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any State in the Union, due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable, and yet, there is probably less canning done than almost any other state, but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning; thus having money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and once properly canned, you don't have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away; for it will keep and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And when put up at home, you know that it is fresh, sweet and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

This season we are offering our Florida trade the best, most practical and economical canning equipment we can possibly select.



The Home Can Sealer

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer, even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person on a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

Home Sealers are economical from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of heating the irons and other labors of the old way, she figures that it isn't worth the effort for a few cents; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

This Sealer is so simple a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, reflange both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any part, same can easily be replaced. With

this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in State, \$25.00.

Farm Canning Machines

HOT WATER

(Not Prepaid)

We handled these machines for several years, which have proved quite satisfactory and perhaps one of the most economical in price, and doubtless more in use in Florida than any other canner, owing to the very moderate price. These machines come fully equipped and while the Sealer is not absolutely necessary, but in putting up a few hundred cans you will save enough money to pay for the Sealer, to say nothing of the labor and time saved. By the use of the Sealer, you can put up three times as much stuff in the same length of time.

No. CBN Outfit. Complete. Consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 50 pounds. Cooking capacity, 36 No. 2, or 24 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers. \$8.50.

No. CBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle and has the same accessories as No. CBN, with the additional scalding attachment. \$10.00.

No. CBBN Outfit. Complete. One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 65 pounds. Capacity, 82 No. 2, or 45 No. 3 cans at one cooking, three layers. \$13.00.

No. CBBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle as the No. CBBN, with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. \$18.00.

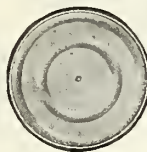
No. C2AN. Two separate compartments. Capacity 84 No. 2 cans, or 48 No. 3 cans, at one processing. Making 16 No. 3 to the layer, 28 No. 2; equipped with capping steel, tipping iron, pair can tongs, four trays, four lifting hangers, lid and instruction book. Daily capacity, 500 to 800 cans. \$15.00.

Cans

(Not Prepaid)

NOTICE: It should be remembered when ordering cans that you can not use Sanitary cans without a sealer, therefore, don't get Standard and Sanitary cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our syrup cans are packed.

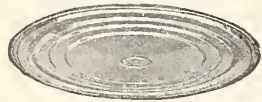
In our canning list this season we have added sanitary cans. This type can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times, but it must be remembered that you cannot use sanitary cans without a sealer.



Standard Packer Can

	Case	1000
No. 2 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	\$3.55	\$ 32.75
No. 3 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.40	41.60
No. 10 Standard Packer cans and caps, (50 to case).....	5.15	98.00
No. 2 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.45	32.15
No. 3 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.35	41.00
No. 10 Sanitary cans and caps, (50 to case).....	5.00	95.50

No. 2 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case)	\$3.55	\$ 32.75
No. 3 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case)	4.50	42.50
No. 5 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case)	3.30	63.50
No. 10 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case)	5.00	98.00
No. 5 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case)	3.60	69.00
No. 10 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case)	5.50	103.00



Sanitary Can



10-lb. Syrup Pails

GLASS JARS

Not Prepaid

We handle the Mason, both screw top and Easy Seal glass top.

Pint Screw top and rubber (dozen to case)	Case \$1.00
Quart Screw top and rubber (dozen to case)	1.15
Pint Easy Seal Glass top and rubber (dozen to case)	1.15
Quart Easy Seal Glass top and rubber (dozen to case)	1.30
Rubbers, per dozen	.10

Canning Supplies

Prepaid

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Solder Wire	\$.05	\$.20	\$.65
Solder Bar	.05	.20	.65
Sal Ammoniac, pulverized	.05	.20	.75
Sal Ammoniac, bar	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint			.40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100)			.75
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary cans (per 100)			1.00
Extra Covers for No. 3 sanitary cans (per 100)			1.25
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100)			.85
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100)			1.00
Tipping Irons, each			.50
Capping Steel			1.50
Furnaces, each			.60



Fluxing Fluid

Canning Labels

Postpaid

Our labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors. We can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2.00 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, weight, etc., at 75c each. We carry labels for Beans, Corn, Tomatoes and Syrup.

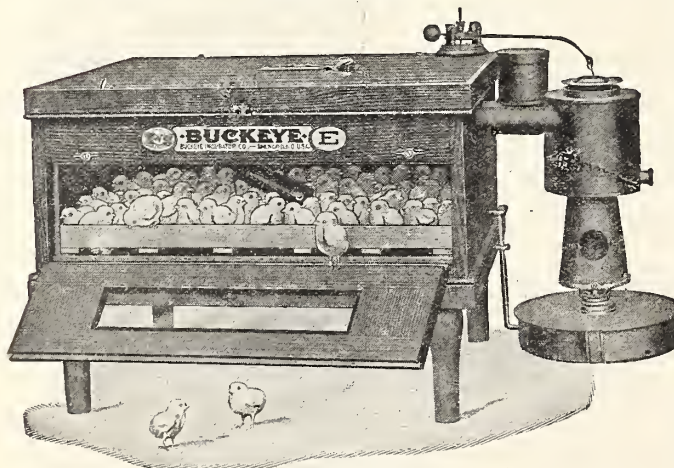
	25	100	1,000
Price No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup	\$.20	\$.50	\$ 4.00
No. 5	.25	.60	4.25
Syrup, gallon	.25	.70	4.50

Poultry Department

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders

Buckeye Incubators

Freight Prepaid



No. 14—Style E.

Are guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water

system. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

No. 14. Style E—65-Egg capacity. Price \$16.50. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$27.50. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$36.75. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be

returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

Hatch More and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Thermometer

Postpaid

(Standard Grade)

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip.

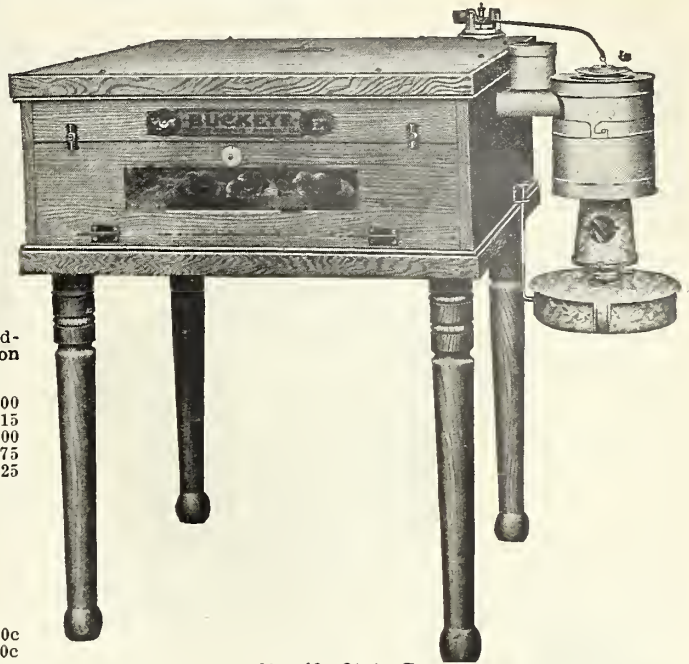
Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Incubator Thermometer Holder .....	.15
Brooder Thermometer	1.00
Syrup Thermometer	1.75
Syrup Hydrometer	1.25

Nest Eggs

Postpaid

China, each 3c, per dozen	30c
Medicated, each 5c, per dozen	50c

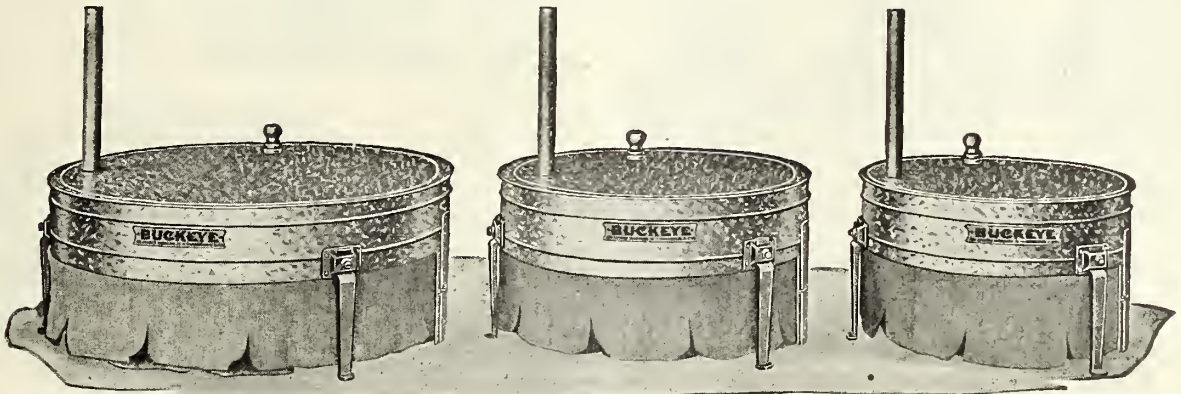
IF YOU DO NOT FIND IN THIS CATALOGUE INFORMATION DESIRED, WRITE US; IT'S A PLEASURE FOR US TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS.



No. 16—Style E.

Buckeye Brooders

Prepaid



Portable Brooder, No. 22

Diameter 30 inches, Capacity
150 chicks. Price \$19.00

Portable Brooder, No. 21

Diameter 22 inches, Capacity
100 chicks. Price \$15.50

Portable Brooder, No. 20

Diameter 19 inches, Capacity
60 chicks. Price \$11.75.

These portable brooders have all the desirable features and are guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature. This brooder is absolutely free from all gases or odors, and there is always a good circulation of pure, fresh air. Under this system of brooding the chicks get a better and quicker start, and develop so rapidly that the customary "baby troubles" never have a chance.

Can Be Used Anywhere.—The Portable Brooder can be used anywhere—in the house, barn or out of doors. Easy to handle and easy to operate. No crowding of chicks, as there is always an abundance of heat, no matter what the temperature outside may be. The Buckeye Portable Brooder is guaranteed to operate successfully in any temperature down to freezing.

THE BUCKEYE STANDARD COLONY BROODER.—The most remarkable coal burning brooder ever invented. Makes three chicks grow where one grew before. Reduces the cost of equipment, operation, labor and time. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and everlasting. Burns hard or soft coal. Two sizes.

NO. 18. STANDARD COLONY BUCKEYE BROODER.—500 chick capacity, \$21.50.

No. 19. STANDARD COLONY BUCKEYE BROODER.—1000 chick capacity, \$26.50.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS.—A wickless, high power oil burning brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless and noiseless. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and durable.

NO. 12. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—500 chick capacity, \$22.50.

NO. 11. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—350 chick capacity, \$20.00.

NO. 10. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—200 chick capacity, \$17.50.

NO. 9.—BLUE FLAME BROODER.—100 chick capacity, \$9.75.

Poultry Accessories

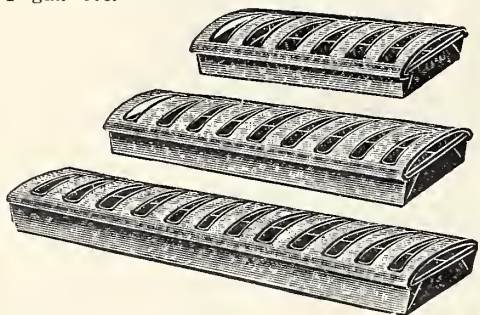
Prepaid

PERFECTION AUTOMATIC HOPPERS. A wonderful saver of feed from wasting and trouble of rixing wet mash. This Hopper is made larger at bottom which prevents clogging. You can place it outside and the feed is protected from rain and dust account of the especially constructed flange.

The Perfection Hopper is made of the very best galvanized steel. Will last indefinitely and pay for itself in a short time in the saving of feed, labor and increased egg production. Three sizes. No. 3, chick size, \$1.25; No. 6, medium size, 16 quarts, \$2.00; No. 9, large size, four partitions to feed grit, shell, charcoal, mash, etc., \$2.50.



BOTTOM FILLED FOUNTAINS. This fountain fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes. No. 19, 1 quart, 40c; No. 20, ½ gal., 50c; No. 24, 1 gal. 90c.



SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS. Can be used for any kind of feed, including wet mash or water. Barrel top prevents wasting feed and if used for water there is no chance for drowning of little chicks. These troughs are great feed savers. Material the best galvanized iron. Made in three

sizes. No. 21, twelve inches long, 55c; No. 22, 18 inches long, 80c; No. 23, 24 inches long, \$1.00.

MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER

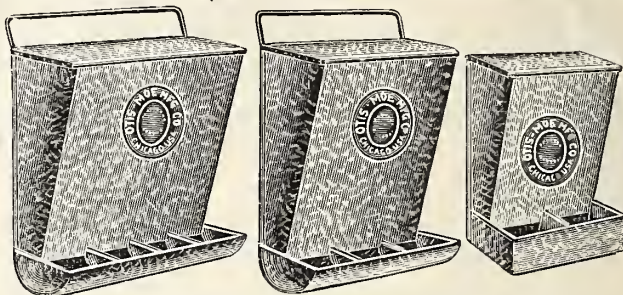


REGAL EGG CARRIERS. One of the safest and most practicable egg carriers on the market. Adapted for either mail or express use. Strong, durable, and will withstand the



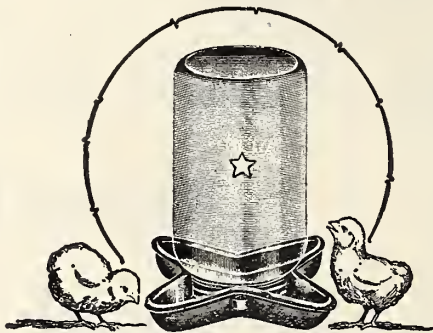
severest jolt without breaking or affecting the eggs. Can be used time after time. Three sizes. No. 14, 15 eggs, 25c; No. 15, 30 eggs, 40c; No. 16, 50 eggs, 70c.

CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BAND. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. 12 bands, 15c; 25 bands, 25c; 50 bands, 45c; 100 bands, 85c.



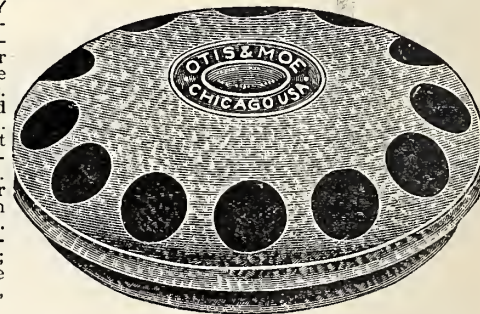
GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, Shell and Charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable. Made of best galvanized iron. Three sizes. No. 45 for baby chicks, 50c; No. 9 for grown birds, \$1.35; No. 90 for grown birds, \$1.65.



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER. Simple, practical and durable. Will fit pint, quart or ½ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary and cheap. Little chicks can not get drowned and can be used for feed as well as water. One size, No. 32, without jar, 20c.

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS. A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks can not get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes. No. 11, eight feeding holes, 25c; No. 12, twelve feeding holes, 40c.



Sexotesters

Postpaid

Why hatch roosters when you want pullets?

SEXOTEST YOUR EGGS

before you put them under the hen or into the incubator.

The Sexotester is a scientific instrument for testing the fertility and sex of eggs. It is worth a fortune to a poultry man. The working power of the Sexotester is the electro-magnetism of the operator, acting on the object through the instrument. The Sexotester will enable you to save two-thirds of all the eggs you used to incubate.

With a Sexotester you can determine beforehand how many cockerels you want to hatch and avoid having a lot of surplus cockerels to raise which generally is a losing proposition.

It's worth the time to Sexotest eggs when one considers the large proportion of cockerels and of infertile eggs in an average hatch.

The Sexotester will tell the sex of anything. Find the female seeds in corn, and plant mostly female. The yield will surprise you. Full instructions with each machine. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

Ubiko Poultry Feeds

Prove the theory that "quality in feed is economy in feeding."

The Chicks must live right and grow fast to show you a profit. Health and speedy growth depend on the ration you give them. The food must be nourishing, easily digested and properly balanced. If you want to get top prices for your springers read the book—"Raising Poultry for Profit." It will show you how Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash turns the trick.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

Strong in protein, high in phosphates, low in fiber—strictly in line with the best State tests and formulae, it makes sturdy chicks that at the proper time will perform their full duty as egg producers. The book "Raising Poultry for Profit" gives complete feeding directions.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH

Fills the egg basket—shortens the moulting period by many weeks—gives you eggs when eggs are scarce. It is a perfect supplement to Ubiko Scratch and should be kept before your hens all the time. Mash is more important than Scratch. It is the Mash that contains the protein which is essential in forcing egg production. The Scratch Feed is merely the maintenance ration.

Every ingredient in Ubiko Buttermilk Egg Mash has a special purpose—Meat Meal for animal protein; Bone Meal for phosphate; Linseed Meal as a conditioner; Gluten for vegetable protein; Corn Meal, Ground Oats, Wheat Bran and Middlings for variety, bulk and palatability; Buttermilk as a tonic and disease preventive. The ration thus made is palatable, wholesome and easily digested. Guaranteed analysis—20% Protein,

4% Fat, 8% Ash and less than 6% Fiber. It was patterned after the formula tested and recommended by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and is now making wonderful records on poultry farms everywhere, north, south, east and west.

There is a Ubiko Feed for every age and purpose. If you raise your flock by the Ubiko system you can be assured of thrifty chicks and productive hens.

Send for a copy of "Raising Poultry for Profit" and an Egg Record Card. The book is a poultry insurance policy for both beginners and practical poultrymen. Today is the very best day to write for it.



Ubiko Poultry Feeds are among the very best high grade feeds on the market. Always fresh, sweet and clean. When you buy Ubiko you don't get a lot of worthless filler and floor sweepings that your fowls won't eat.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH.—Start your young chicks right. Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash contains everything needed for healthy, rapid growth. Builds large frames, develops feathers quickly. Made of meat meal, bone meal, corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, ground oats, ground barley, linseed meal and dried buttermilk. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



UBIKO CHICK FEED.—Prepared feeds are sure to give better results owing to the proper balance. Manufacturers of high grade feeds have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in experiments to obtain the proper knowledge of poultry feeding for results. Harden up the chicks and induce exercise by feeding little chick scratch, and in this way the chicks will get the proper start where high grade, well balanced feed is used. Little chicks should not be fed grain altogether, but a combination of Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash and Chick Feed will produce greater results. The Buttermilk Growing Mash is a complete feed, but will not harden or make firm the flesh of the chick so well as where grain feed is used in combination, but grain alone will not give the best results. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.35.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH.—In many cases, doubles production. On the average it increases egg production one-fourth to one-third. It is a splendidly balanced mash suited to all flocks. Its digestibility is high. May be fed wet or dry. Feed dry is preferable, as there is less danger of the feed becoming sour, and while wet mash is more palatable, the fowls are more apt to gorge themselves, which would mean decreased egg production. Ubiko Buttermilk Egg Mash contains the egg forming nutrients (protein and ash) in just the correct proportions for maximum production. If your hens do not eat protein they certainly cannot lay eggs. Keep Ubiko Buttermilk Mash before your hens at all times. Protein 19 per cent, fat 3 per cent, fiber 6 per cent, ash 8 per cent. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



UBIKO SCRATCH FEED is the very highest grade, properly balanced. The best poultry feeds you can buy are the cheapest, as there is not a lot of chaff or other waste matter to make up the weight, and even if the fowls did eat it, there would be no benefit derived. The difference in first cost between Ubiko or any other high grade feed compared with cheap feeds is absolutely insignificant when judged by results obtained. It requires less Ubiko Feed than of low grade feed, for every ounce is sweet, pure and of food value. "The best is the cheapest." 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.00.

When you buy Ubiko Feeds you are getting the very best to be had and yet not as high in price as many other over advertised brands. Every bag is filled with quality.

MEAT SCRAPS.—For maximum results your poultry must have meat. This is especially true in late Fall and Winter when there are no bugs and other insects. Beef Scrap should be fed every other day, using 10% Beef Scraps mixed with scratch, mash, bran, shorts, meal, and any other feed you may use, or the Beef Scraps can be fed alone. We handle only the best grade, and we guarantee it to be sweet, pure and fresh. If your flock is not piling as it should, try feeding Beef Scrap, and watch the nests fill up and the general improved condition of your fowls.

A pullet which doesn't begin to lay before cold weather is a dead loss until spring. She does nothing at all to earn her board during the time that eggs are bringing the best prices.

Pushing late pullets to maturity in the fall has been proven not only possible, but practical and profitable. In successfully accomplishing this, the chief factor is the ration. And the chief essential in the ration is protein, the bone and muscle builder, the principal food element is meat.

During the breeding season, and for a month preceding it the breeding flock should be fed very strongly—should be given free access to "Van Iderstine's High Protein Meat Scraps", as well as plenty of green feed and lime. They will balance their own ration to a nicety. Lb. 7c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

OAT MEAL for chicks. Oat meal is being used by many of the most successful poultrymen, as it has been proven to be among the very best feeds for young chicks. Oat meal seems to put them in a good strong, healthy, growing condition. Oat meal should be fed to the chick about twice a day for a month or six weeks. Of course, some grain ration should be fed in connection with Oat Meal. Lb. 8c, 5 lbs. 35c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 1 bag (90 lbs.) \$4.50.

Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

Not Prepaid

May be fed either wet or dry, but once started a system should not be changed.

About Dry Feeding.—Dry feeding either on a board or in chicken hoppers, will produce identically the same results as wet feeding.

Forty-eight hours after the last egg is hatched, feed on a clean board chick grit or fine sand and follow in two hours with such quantity of Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food as will be consumed in a few minutes; do not over-feed at first meal. Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food may be mixed with sufficient milk or water to form a "crumbly," not "sloppy" mass, or it may be fed dry in clean hoppers or on clean boards. Feed again in about three hours; the third meal should be fed in the middle of the afternoon, consisting of a good chick scratch food. Scatter this in litter to induce exercise. Quantities should be increased as chicks grow older. Water and fine chick grit must be accessible at all times.

On the second day feed three meals of Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, and one of scratch food. Continue this feeding system until three weeks old.

Gradually work Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food out of the daily ration between the fifteenth and twentieth day (as it will have performed its function by that time, leaving the chick in perfect condition), introducing such growing ration as may be selected. Lb. 15c, 5 lbs. 60c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$8.50.

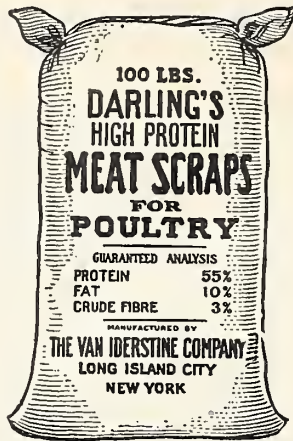
Thomas' Hog Powder

Not Prepaid

Thomas' Hog Powder saves the bacon. One of the most wonderful hog medicines on the market. A disease preventive, tonic and worm expeller.

Aside from the medicinal properties of this preparation as a preventive of such diseases as cholera and thumps, it is a worm expeller. To hasten fattening it should be fed regularly during season, as it will keep the hog hearty and hungry, which means saving time and feed.

Thomas' Hog Powder properly and systematically used will keep your hogs free of all diseases and in a thriving condition.

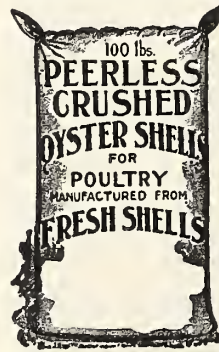


Meat is too high to lose any of it unnecessarily, and you may rest assured that you will raise practically every pig by the systematic use of this most wonderful remedy.

Results guaranteed. After using Thomas' Hog Powder by directions which are enclosed with each pail, and you are not satisfied that your stock has been wonderfully benefited, tell us and your money will be returned without question. We know what Thomas' Hog Powder has done in the Plant City section and know what it will do for you. 15-lb. pail \$3.00.

MICA GRIT.—A wonderful aid to digestion. This is the fowl's teeth. There is very little gravel or grit found in most parts of Florida, therefore this grit must be secured elsewhere for our poultry. Every successful poultryman knows the value of plenty of grit on the poultry yard at all times. Two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for adult chickens. Lb. 2½c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.60.

ALFALFA MEAL.—This is a splendid thing for your chickens where you have no green feed for them, and especially in late Fall and Winter. When moistened with a little water, does splendidly as a green feed. Lb. 4c, 25 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



OYSTER SHELL.—Serves three-fold. First, it helps to grind the food; second, the lime properties correct any acidity of the stomach; third, it is a wonderful egg shell producer. Shell is cheap, hence keep it in plentiful supply where your fowls can get at it. Comes in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for grown birds. Lb. 2c, 25 lbs. 40c, 100 lbs. \$1.25.

CRUSHED BONE.—Made from clean, fresh bone with all oil and moisture taken out, leaving only such elements as lime, phosphate and protein. Keep plenty of Bone within easy access to the fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BONE MEAL.—Finely ground, clean, fresh bone and for the young chicks principally, however, used very extensively in mash feeds. If you make your own mash use 5% Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. .06, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CHARCOAL.—Blood purifier, assists digestion and promotes the health generally. Charcoal is used by all the successful poultry men. Two sizes, fine size for chicks, and mash, and medium for grown fowls. Lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy	\$.25
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy.....	.25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.25
Conkey's Cholera Cure.....	.25
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....	.25
Lee's Germozone, 4-oz. bottle 40c; 12-oz. bottle.....	.75

More Eggs

Postpaid

Reefer's More Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg producer and be convinced. If not satisfied money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Package 25c.

Liquid Smoke

Can not be sent by mail

Not Prepaid

FIGARO PRESERVAR. A liquid compound made by condensing wood smoke and the addition of other beneficial ingredients. A perfect agent for curing salt meat, being better and more economical than the old fashioned smoke house. Thousands are curing their meat the new way. 20 oz. bottle takes care of 250 lbs. of meat. 20 oz. bottle \$1.00, 40 oz. bottle \$1.50.

DR. HESS

Poultry and Stock Preparations

Prescriptions of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)
Not prepaid

Dr. Hess Poultry

Pan-a-ce-a



makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c, 5 lbs. 75c, 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.00.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Formula printed on every package.

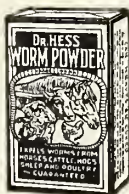
Every ingredient endorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other high medical authorities. It aids digestion, makes stock healthy, and expels worms. Helps stock convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. Every pound backed by the Dr. Hess & Clark unqualified guarantee. 2 lb. pkg. 25c, 4½ lb.

pkg. 50c, 12-lb. pkg. \$1.25, 25 lb. pail \$2.50.

Dr. Hess Worm Powder

For horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c.

Guaranteed



Dr. Hess Roup Remedy

For Roup, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c.

Guaranteed



Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c, 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Non-poisonous and non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons effective solution. Spray it on roosts. Sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices. Spray it on cattle and horses. Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It's a sure parasite and disease germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pint 40c, qt. 60c, ½ gallon \$1.10, gallon \$1.75. Guaranteed.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser



Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Quart 60c, ½ gal. 90c, gallon \$1.50. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Heave Powder

A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. Price, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

FERTILIZERS

KILGORE'S SPECIAL BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our SPECIAL FORMULAS and under our own name, and you can not buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

THE AMMONIATES used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer better not buy our Special Brands.

PUT UP IN 100-POUND BAGS

Not Prepaid

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

This is a fine brand for early spring and summer applications, as the high ammonia gives them a good start in the spring and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. First application January or February, second in June, third in September and last latter part November which should be lower in ammonia and higher in potash to harden up tree for winter. Fertilize the young trees a pound each time for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two to three times, first application with Tree Grower early spring, second application June and third application with Citrus manure in November. Fertilize according to size and age, from 15 to 25 lbs. each application.

100 lbs., \$1.85; Ton, \$35.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	6
Potash, Actual	1

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

On account of high content of potash the Fruit and Vine is used largely as second application to bring about perfect development and hardening or firming fruits and vegetables, giving them fine carrying condition where used on fruits, berries, potatoes, egg plants, onions, tomatoes, etc., as a second or last application.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash, Actual	5

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

The Vegetable fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand and fine for all manner of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peas, pepper, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables. Vegetable being high in ammonia gives quick, vigorous growth, but for second application Fruit and Vine makes a good combination where the particular vegetable needs potash to make firm and increase carrying quality.

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL

If you want something high in Potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs.

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton \$43.00	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	6
Potash	10

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

A complete fertilizer for Irish potatoes.

100 lbs., \$2.05; Ton, \$39.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash, Actual	2

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL

Melon Special is a complete fertilizer for Water-melons and Cantaloupes.

100 lbs., \$2.15; Ton, \$42.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash	3

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN AND SWEET POTATO

This brand is used extensively for Corn, Cane and Sweet Potatoes.

100 lbs., \$1.75; Ton, \$33.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash	1

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY GROWER

This is a splendid formula to use at time of setting out berries, as it is high in Ammonia, which will produce large thrifty bush. Also good all-round fertilizer for vegetables.

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.25	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash	2

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY FRUITER

This brand will give wonderful results used when berries begin to bloom and set fruit and all continued applications.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash	5

NITRATE OF SODA

PUT UP IN 100-LB. BAGS

Not Prepaid

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one or two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. 100 lbs. \$3.00, ton \$58.00.

KILGORE SEED CO.

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Plant City, Florida

Manure Needed

With All Chemical Fertilizers

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition.

Florida soil **NEEDS** manure. It needs manure, not only for the plant food that manure supplies, but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present. It puts the soil in condition to get 100% value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

WIZARD CONCENTRATED TRADE BRAND MARK (Weedless) MANURE

The finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. The equivalent of a whole wagon load of stable manure in each bag. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

FOR making things get up and grow, WIZARD has no equal. One grower south of Tampa gained practically a whole year by using WIZARD in setting out his orange and grapefruit trees, over his next neighbor who planted at the same time but without WIZARD.

Fruit Growing

Be sure and use WIZARD when setting out new fruit trees and bushes. Mix a few pounds thoroughly into the soil in bottom of the hole before setting and some more in the soil as it is filled in. Cultivate well into the top soil around growing stock, 10 to 20 pounds for a good sized tree. Always mix as well as possible with the soil because it is getting the tiny particles of manure in contact with the tiny particles of soil that does the work.

Vegetable Crops

For best results, use WIZARD when raising vegetables under glass or in the field. It simply can't be beaten for making things grow. Use from 1,000 pounds to a ton per acre if applied broadcast and harrowed in; or drill in 200 to 500 pounds ahead of planting. Side dress with WIZARD when ready to force for market, and you'll beat the other fellow who doesn't realize that chemical fertilizer needs manure to help the soil get 100%

Write for Booklet giving complete details of

WIZARD MANURES

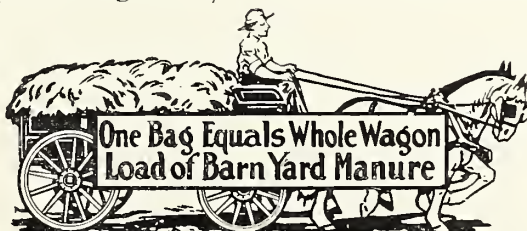
of value out of the chemical plant food you buy.

Remember—the continued use of chemical fertilizer is bound to give your soil **indigestion**, so that it can't digest all the chemical plant food you feed it. Thousands of dollars are wasted yearly by Florida growers thru feeding costly fertilizer to sick soils that can only absorb a small part of the nourishment it supplies. WIZARD—pure manure made easy to use—restores health to sick soils, keeps healthy soils vigorous and makes them unlock the plant food they contain.

No fertilizing is complete unless used with WIZARD. Get every dollar's worth of high priced chemical plant food out of your fertilizer. WIZARD Manure will do it for you.

Use WIZARD Sure

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil; makes it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. WIZARD gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.



Price
Not prepaid
100 lbs. Ton

Wizard Brand	
Concentrated	
Manure	1.85 34.50
Wizard Brand	
Pure Sheep	
Manure	1.95 36.50



MARIGOLD

African Mammoth Double Tall Mixed

FREE PACKAGE

With your spring garden seed
order

In making up our premium list we always try to offer something that will do well in Florida. Of course almost every one is familiar with the old type Marigold and knows how well it grows anywhere in the State, but in African Mammoth, with all the various colors of lemon, orange, brown, maroon and striped effect you will find something rare and pleasing. The African Mammoth is quite double, very beautiful and showy. Grows two to three feet tall, fine for borders or bedding and blossoms for months during the summer and early fall. There is no flower that holds up and stays fresh and nice as long as the Marigold after being cut.

The seeds of the Marigold are not so delicate as that of many others, hence you can plant them a little deeper, but not over half inch, in well worked and enriched moist soil from early spring to September. To increase the size of blossom thin out to foot apart each way.

One package sent with each 50c purchase of five and ten cent packets of seed. Order must be made up of 5c and 10c packets.

YOUR HOME GARDEN

Greatly increased attention should be given the home garden.

In going through the commercial vegetable and farming localities of Florida it is amazingly strange that you do not find one good, well-kept garden out of every dozen homes, where a bountiful supply of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables could be had twelve months in the year. Florida climate and conditions are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States, and every month in the year. Yet there are probably less family gardens per home in Florida than in any other state in the Union.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them (which can not be true) yet it would be much more desirable to take the nice fresh vegetables out of your own garden at a moment's notice, as many times those that can be secured are stale and inferior compared to what could be grown at home.

A well-kept garden can be had with little effort and small expense and will yield a return several times as great as that from an equal area devoted to almost any other crop that could be grown.

Vegetables furnish a large part of the essentials which are necessary to the well being of the human system, hence, the value of vegetables in the diet is of greater importance than the monetary value. Get your salts and tonics out of the garden instead of the drug shop.

Try a good home garden. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit.

KILGORE SEED CO.

PLANT CITY

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FLORIDA